

Historic Even

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SURRENDER

Moscow Hard-Liners Give Up After Military Assault; Dozens Die, and Parliament Building Is Left Ablaze

U.S. Warns Somalis of 'Forceful' Response

12 GIs Killed, Prisoner Shown on TV

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin warned Monday that the United States would "respond forcefully" if captured U.S. servicemen were harmed in Somalia.



Hard-line defenders of the Russian parliament building walking behind a white flag of surrender Monday after they left the building to give themselves up. Buses took them away.

Yeltsin Bans Several Parties And Reimposes Censorship

By Margaret Shapiro

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin routed his hard-line opponents in the Russian parliament Monday in a 10-hour barrage by tanks and armored personnel carriers that left dozens dead and hundreds injured.

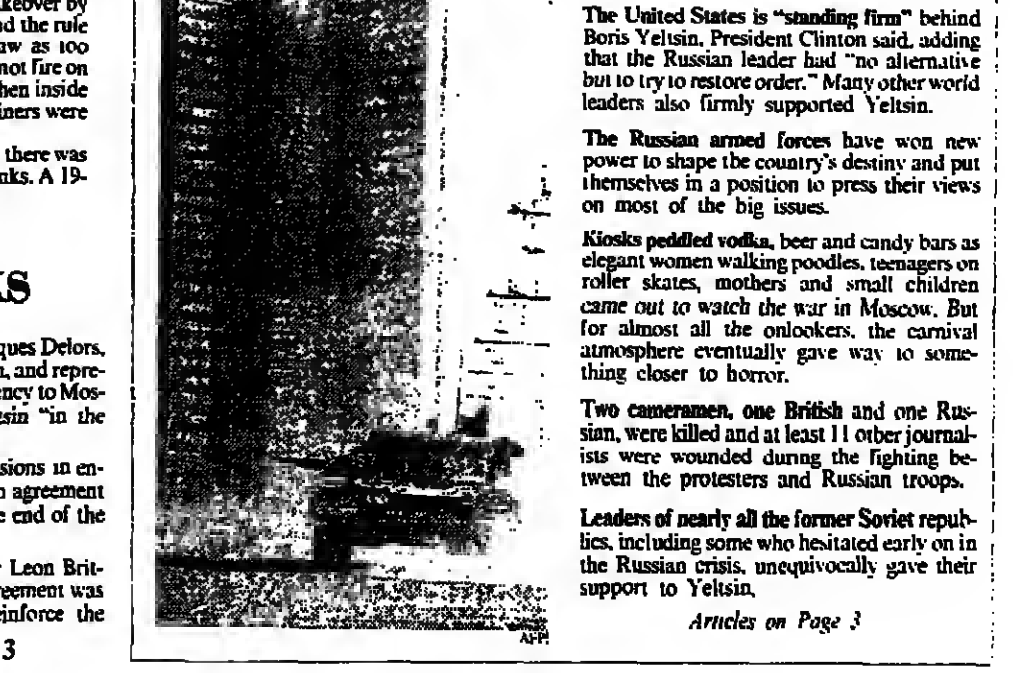
End of an Episode: Problems Are Far From Over

By Steven Erlanger
MOSCOW — Russia's counter-revolution has ended in fire and blood, but the dissent it reflected will not be cauterized by troops and tanks.

This Time, the Soldiers Knew They Would Shoot

By Fred Hiatt
MOSCOW — The tanks set out from Narvo-Fominsk, 80 kilometers southwest of Moscow, at 3 A.M. Monday. As during the failed hard-line coup of 1991, they woke villagers and tore up the road as they roared through the night toward the capital.

SURRENDER



The United States is "standing firm" behind Boris Yeltsin, President Clinton said, adding that the Russian leader had "no alternative but to try to restore order."

Kiosk

Aspin Said to Back Embattled Navy Chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Les Aspin has decided to retain Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d as chief of naval operations despite the recommendation of Navy Secretary John Dalton that he be dismissed for his handling of the Tailhook sexual harassment scandal.

EC Gives Its Support in Form of Trade Breaks

By Tom Buerkle
LUXEMBOURG — The European Community gave its full backing to President Boris N. Yeltsin in his struggle with the Russian Parliament on Monday by agreeing to hold a quick meeting in Moscow with Mr. Yeltsin and pledging major trade concessions.

Will Trucks Go Over the Mountains? Pyrenean Bears Are in Way

By Marlies Simons
ACCUS, France — With their mighty walls stretching from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees hold some of Western Europe's last wild spaces. Royal eagles and great Egyptian vultures dip along glaciers and waterfalls. And amid the rangy pine forests the last few bears in France are fighting for survival.

Table with market data: Dow Jones (Down 3.35), S&P 500 (Down 3.57), Nikkei (Down 1.51), etc.

protests over disturbing the valley's villages and polluting the scenery with concrete, noise and car exhausts. But they had not counted on the power of the legendary brown bear.

are often sidestepped in the rush to develop the Continent's dwindling empty spaces. The planned route in the Pyrenees, which will involve drilling an 8-kilometer (5-mile) tunnel through the Somport Pass, was conceived to move goods between Bordeaux and Zaragoza, Spain.

30 Injured In Suicide Attack on Israeli Bus

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

BEIT EL, Israel-Occupied West Bank — A Palestinian driving a car packed with explosives blew himself up Monday in a suicide attack on an Israeli bus that wounded 30 passengers here outside the Israeli Army headquarters in the West Bank.

Most of the wounds were slight. But the potential for considerable bloodshed was great and, in that sense, the assault was the most severe since Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed an agreement three weeks ago that is supposed to lead to a transfer of authority in the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank from Israeli to Palestinian hands.

Although the PLO renounced anti-Israel terrorism as part of the accord, no one expected violence to disappear entirely, especially by groups like the Hamas movement of Islamic militants that oppose any settlement with the Israelis.

There has been an increasingly insistent tautness of attacks in recent days, including at least four by suicide car bombers who, like the driver Monday, were said to be Hamas activists. They succeeded only in blowing themselves up without inflicting significant casualties among their intended targets.

Hand in hand with these assaults, Israeli soldiers have stepped up their search for Palestinian fugitives, concentrating for the most part on Hamas but including in their dragnet armed militants from the Fatah wing of the PLO led by Yasser Arafat.

The manhunt, which led on Saturday to two Hamas members being killed and 16 others arrested in Gaza, has produced denunciations from Mr. Arafat and other PLO leaders, who argue that Israel is violating the spirit of the agreement signed Sept. 13.

Some Israeli officials have suggested that these protests are largely PLO posturing and that Mr. Arafat is as happy as anyone else with Israeli military actions that undermine the rival Hamas organization.

But Palestinian leaders reject this claim, saying that bombs for fugitives make it harder for them to build popular support for the agreement. They called on Israel to stop, with Mr. Arafat telling reporters in Algeria on Monday: "Have I asked Rabin to uphold the opposition on his side? If he respects the opposition to him, I also respect the opposition to him, his side."

In turn, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said over the weekend that he had ordered his security forces to "act against all terrorists, with priority to those who today are continuing terror."

And Israeli newspapers quoted security officials Monday as predicting that the army would step up its pursuit of wanted men in coming weeks.



An Israeli officer checking the remains of a car used in Monday's suicide attack on a bus near the West Bank town of Beit El.

Rightists Back Kohl Protégé

MUNICH — A far-right political group said Monday that it supported Stefan Heitmann, the conservative who is Chancellor Helmut Kohl's candidate for Germany's presidency.

The far-right National Democratic Party voted to support Mr. Heitmann, an East German politician plucked from obscurity by Mr. Kohl to be his party's candidate for the ceremonial but prestigious post of head of state.

"While Heitmann is still a long way from taking true nationalist positions, we can expect him to speak out on uncomfortable truths," the National Democratic Party said in a statement.

Mr. Heitmann was officially nominated by Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union over the weekend and said he was prepared to run against a rival candidate from the opposition Social Democrats.

National Democratic leaders praised Mr. Heitmann for conservative views, including his calls to put Germany's Nazi past aside, that have been criticized by liberals and Jewish leaders.

The National Democrats do not have a seat in the special assembly that will elect a new president next May to replace Richard von Weizsäcker, who is retiring.

The assembly of parliament and state delegates is dominated by the Christian Democrats and their junior coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats.

Mr. Heitmann has also won praise from the far-right Republican Party, whose leader, Franz Schönhuber, was an officer in Hitler's elite Waffen SS units.

"I agree with most of the things that Heitmann has said," Mr. Schönhuber told Der Spiegel magazine.

NATO Commander Is Appointed

Clinton Names Joulwan as Shalikhov's Successor

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has appointed General George A. Joulwan as commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization military forces in Europe, the Defense Department said Monday.

General Joulwan, 53, who has been chief of U.S. forces in Latin America, will replace General John M. Shalikhov as supreme allied commander Europe (SACEUR), based in Mons, Belgium.

The vacancy was created when General Shalikhov was named chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has insisted that the commander be appointed before the Senate confirms General Shalikhov.

Since he sailed through his confirmation hearing two weeks ago, General Shalikhov has been at his NATO post awaiting Mr. Clinton's decision.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin said Monday that General Joulwan's appointment "has been approved by NATO."

The post of SACEUR, set up in 1950, a year after the alliance was founded to counter Soviet power, has always been filled by an American.

General Joulwan will also hold the title of commander in chief, U.S. European Command, in charge of all American forces assigned to the European theater, which includes Europe, Israel and parts of Africa.

General Joulwan, a 1961 West Point graduate, served as commander of the Army's 3d Armored Division in Germany in 1988 and 1989 and then became commander of V Corps in Europe. He was also chief of staff at the 3d Infantry Division in Europe and was deputy chief of staff for operations for the U.S. 7th Army in Europe.

He had two combat tours in Vietnam and in 1973 and 1974 was a special assistant to the President Richard Nixon.

General Joulwan has commanded U.S. forces in Latin America since November 1990, and he had been considered a leading candidate for the top NATO post. It was reported two weeks ago that Mr. Aspin was expected to recommend him to Mr. Clinton.

ARMY: Soldiers Knew They Would Shoot This Time

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"It was seen as an effort to politicize, to sow confusion, to break up units," said a U.S. government analyst. "They really didn't like that."

Mr. Yeltsin, meanwhile, was playing the game as they wanted him to, the analyst added, by not openly urging the military to take sides, but asking it to obey the law and maintain neutrality. By contrast,

Ministry troops declared neutrality, handing over their shields and riot sticks and running for cover. Others went over to Mr. Rutskoi's side.

But when he urged the mob to move on and capture the television transmitting tower, Mr. Rutskoi angered military leaders again, the American analyst said.

"It was so disorganized and violent," the analyst said, and it forced the generals to choose once again.

Even so, the top council had lengthy deliberations before finally throwing its support wholeheartedly to Mr. Yeltsin, sources said. The generals were undoubtedly motivated in part by knowledge that a victory by Mr. Rutskoi and his defense minister would mean the end for them.

But they also believed that the most important thing was to avoid a split within the military that could lead to civil war throughout Russia.

And so Sunday night, after the Interior Ministry had lured and many pro-Yeltsin supporters had come to believe their cause was hopeless, the armed forces turned the situation around. If they had stayed neutral, Mr. Rutskoi might very well have come to power. Instead, General Grachev ordered his tanks and paratroops into action.

Some commanders were said to be more enthusiastic than others.

For an armed force that had vowed to stay out of politics, the decision was neither automatic nor easy.

Continuing to recognize Mr. Yeltsin as commander in chief, the military was obviously far from neutral, but the armed forces could keep up a pretense of being beyond politics.

In the last two weeks, Mr. Rutskoi was angered by the military's refusal to heed his calls. He threatened and cajoled them, and accused them of cowardice.

Then, on Sunday, he made his second mistake. When his supporters overran police barricades to recapture the grounds around the parliament building, many interior

Russia Central Bank to Ban Foreign-Cash Transactions

MOSCOW — The Russian central bank is to ban all transactions in foreign cash beginning Jan. 1, and all companies must return foreign bank notes to banks by Dec. 31, the Interfax news agency reported Monday.

Transactions by hard-currency credit and charge cards and other internationally accepted forms of payment will still be permitted, the bank said.

Permission to trade in foreign cash will cease on Nov. 1. Interfax gave no further details.

Finance Minister Boris G. Fyodorov said on Russian television that Russian banks held \$11 billion in deposits from private citizens and enterprises.

Mr. Fyodorov said government reserves had doubled, although he gave no details. He said 75 to 80 percent of rubles were now backed by hard currency.

Muslims Clash in Northwest Bosnia

BIHAC, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Nine people died Monday as Muslims battled Muslims in a Bosnian enclave where residents led by a local tycoon have revolted against President Alija Izetbegovic, the government army said.

Rival forces traded mortar and gun fire in the Bihać pocket of northwest Bosnia, said Ramiz Drešković, commander of the army's Fifth Corps, which has been ordered by Mr. Izetbegovic to crush the uprising.

The commander attributed the bloodletting in the village of Jolovica to forces loyal to Fikret Abdic, "president" of the "Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia." He was proclaimed leader by a provincial assembly in his bastion town of Velika Kladusa.

"The Fifth Corps and its units have done everything they can to avert bloodshed, but Mr. Abdic called on the people to arm themselves and fight the army," the commander said.

He said the dead comprised three of his soldiers and six among the police and renegade troops who had defected to Mr. Abdic.

United Nations military observers said they had been able to confirm that at least two people had died. They also said that fighting had erupted in Skokovi, a village that had been on the edge of territory held by Mr. Abdic but now controlled by the Bosnian Army.

It was the first serious combat between the two sides since Mr. Abdic, a wealthy businessman and moderate political rival of Mr. Izetbegovic, announced the secession of Bihać last week.

SOMALIA: Warning by U.S.

Continued from Page 1

back. It's possible, however, that they're not alive."

The deployment of new troops comes as some congressional leaders are urging the administration to withdraw U.S. forces from Somalia, where a humanitarian effort to feed starving Somalis has grown into a protracted, bloody battle against General Aidid.

The casualties Sunday and Monday were sustained as UN forces were attempting anew to destroy General Aidid's command structure.

Senior Pentagon officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the death toll "could go higher."

"We're sending in the heavy armor," an official said.

The troops were expected to take at least four of the Army's top-of-the-line tanks, the M1-A1s, which will be specially outfitted with mine plows.

They will also take about one dozen Bradley Fighting Vehicles, which are armored troop transporters.

The source said that such heavy weaponry has not been available to the U.S. forces on the ground in Somalia since the Marines left.

The fighting Monday followed Sunday's deaths of five American soldiers and the shooting down of two U.S. Blackhawk helicopters in the early hours of a search for General Aidid's key lieutenants.

One official said the decision to deploy new forces from the United States had been made because of the high number of troops injured in the latest outbreak of violence.

They are being sent to reinforce the QRF, the official said, referring to the Quick Reaction Force that has been fighting alongside UN forces in the push against General Aidid.

The latest casualties prompted new calls on Capitol Hill for the administration to take a "hard look" at its policy in Somalia.

"Americans by the dozen are paying with their lives and limbs for a misplaced policy," said Senator Robert C. Byrd, a critic of U.S. policy in Somalia.

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, said Monday: "It seems to me it's time to take a hard, hard look on why we're still there when we started off in an effort to help that country, help people from starvation."

"It's gone from a humanitarian mission to almost an outright armed conflict and it seems to me Congress and the administration ought to come to grips with this and make a decision one way or another."

WORLD BRIEFS

Top Conservatives Rally to Major

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters) — Senior Conservatives rallied to Prime Minister John Major on Monday and told members of his fractious party to forget thoughts of a leadership challenge.

The Conservative Party chairman, Norman Fowler, conceded that the last 12 months had been very difficult for the Tories, but tried to dampen speculation that Mr. Major could be overthrown. "I don't think anyone wants to see a leadership election," Mr. Fowler said. "I don't think he is on probation."

After a bruising year of policy U-turns and party mutinies over Europe, Mr. Major's popularity has plummeted, and the next big grassroots upheaval could be over plans to tax home heating fuel.

High Court Bars Bail for L.A. Officer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court refused Monday to let a Los Angeles police officer remain free on bail while he appeals his conviction in the beating of a black motorist, Rodney King, in 1991.

The court rejected the arguments of the officer, Laurence Powell, that he does not pose a danger to the public and would most likely serve most of his two-and-a-half-year prison term before his appeal is decided on its merits. Mr. Powell had won the right to remain free on bail while he sought the High Court's help. Federal authorities are now free to seek his surrender.

A fellow officer, Stacy Koon, has a similar emergency request pending before the court, but his case was not acted on. Both Mr. Powell and Mr. Koon were convicted of violating Mr. King's civil rights. Two other officers were acquitted of similar charges at a trial last spring.

31 Kurds Die in Attacks in Turkey

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (Reuters) — A total of 31 Kurdish civilians were killed on Monday in two separate attacks blamed on Kurdish rebels in southeastern Turkey, officials said.

Five soldiers and four guerrillas reportedly were killed in separate incidents in the mainly Kurdish region.

A minibus traveling between the villages of Kayalar and Kavalipinar in Mardin province hit a land mine. A total of 26 people, including 9 children and 5 women, were killed, a statement from regional authorities said. Three people were wounded. Five civilians were killed in the Mutki district of Bitlis province when their minibus came under fire from Kurdistan Workers Party guerrillas, the statement said.

Menem's Party Wins Argentina Vote

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The governing Peronist Party's solid victory in key legislative elections has brought President Carlos Saul Menem closer to his goal of amending the constitution to allow him to be re-elected to a second term in 1995.

Official returns from the vote on Sunday, based on reports from 82 percent of the polling places, gave the Peronists 42.3 percent of the vote, with 30.7 percent for the opposition Radical Civic Union. MODIN, a radical nationalist party led by Aldo Rico, a former army colonel who headed two military rebellions against former President Rafael Angelon, was third with 5.4 percent. Smaller parties shared the rest of the votes.

Voters went to the polls to elect half of the 254-seat Chamber of Deputies, nearly 400 members of provincial legislatures and more than 3,000 other local officials. Mr. Menem's campaign focused on amending the constitution to allow him to run for a second six-year term. The charter can be amended by a two-thirds vote in both houses of congress.

Malawi Leader Undergoes Surgery

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Malawi's president, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, one of Africa's oldest and most durable leaders, was in satisfactory condition after brain surgery in a Johannesburg hospital, a hospital spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Banda, who diplomats believe to be in his mid-90s, was admitted to the Garden City Clinic on Saturday and underwent a "neurosurgical operation to the brain" on Sunday, the clinic's general manager, Dr. André Nel, said. "At present his condition is satisfactory and the condition does not appear to be life-threatening at this stage," he added.

Dr. Nel said that no other details were available but that "the situation should become clearer in the next day or two." Mr. Banda, whose official age is given as 86, has been in frail health for some time.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Party Disrupts French Trains

PARIS (AP) — Train service across much of France was disrupted Monday as thousands of employees of the national rail company went on strike for higher wages.

The impact of the walkout varied widely. Only 25 percent of regional trains were operating out of Dijon, Marseille, Montpellier and Lille, while western France was almost unaffected. The strike began at 12:01 A.M. Monday and was to continue for 33 hours. In the Paris region, one major commuter rail line was shut by the strike, and service on another commuter line was cut by one-third.

BEARS: A Lobby for Ecologists

Continued from Page 1

tion. But the Community pays for far more new highways than railroads. In 1990, only 15 percent of its freight went by rail and almost 70 percent by road.

In the Aspe Valley, the contradictions between policy and action are sharpened because a railroad already exists — virtually alongside the planned new truck route. But France closed the railroad in 1970 for lack of use.

Some citizens' groups now want the old railroad reactivated, arguing that this would cost about one-tenth of the trans-Pyrenees road and tunnel. But planners respond that once in operation, the railroad would not be cost-effective while a road, expected to carry 1,000 trucks a day, would have more versatility.

On the Spanish side, the new road is almost ready. There is no controversy in Spain, since it was Madrid's idea to create the new route and Madrid is rarely hampered by environmental concerns.

On the French side, it is hard to conceive of the deep, green valley as a major transit route. Some gorges are so narrow there is barely room for the fast trout stream and the small road beside it. The project calls for engineers to blast their way through the rock face and tame the Aspe River.

The valley's 2,800 inhabitants are passionately divided. The mayors of the 13 villages and many farmers support the road because they believe it will help their domestic economy. The mayors have a list of demands that they expect the government to fill if the road goes through. A local opposition group shows a video in which residents in Swiss valleys complain about the noise and fumes of traffic on highways that have brought no development to their towns.

No one denies that the bears are now a crucial weapon for opponents of the road. Some residents say that while they are not against the bears, they have grown to resent conservationists from the cities who are invading the valley to campaign for them.

Two decades ago, when killing bears was banned, there were fewer than 40. Their number keeps dwindling. Biologists say that with or without a road, the dozen surviving bears have become too few to breed successfully and that unless new animals are brought from elsewhere, the Pyrenees bears will disappear to their towns.

Up at 1,200 meters (4,000 feet), shepherds still find the bears' tracks, but rarely see them. "This is bear country," said Albert Elghan, a shepherd.

"We used to kill the bears," he said, because they attacked the farm animals. Today, if a bear kills a sheep, the shepherd is reimbursed almost twice his animal's value.

"The bear is not just a sweet creature eating leaves," he said. "He is the king of the mountains. When he comes, all my animals are terrified."

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Victory for Yeltsin as His War Becomes Harder to Win

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Boris Yeltsin's decision to blast and burn his opponents out of their Moscow stronghold conjures up for friends the imagery of a cook breaking eggs for an omelet — a spasm of contained violence necessary to prevent another Bolshevik revolution.

With quick, democratic elections for a new parliament and for the presidency, to restore his moral authority and legitimacy, he deserves Western support toward that end.

But the historical echo that came to mind as I watched the televised images of flames consuming the middle section of the ornate white building near the Moscow River on Monday was from Vietnam: Boris Yeltsin had to destroy the Russian parliament in order to save it.

Like the American military capturing villages in Vietnam, Mr. Yeltsin faces the prospect that tactical success may carry the seeds of strategic disaster. The paradoxes created by the use of overwhelming force against his anti-democratic foes could lead to the destruction of Russia itself.

Justified in the short term to preserve his rule, Mr. Yeltsin's assault has nonetheless sacrificed much of the moral authority that the Russian president gained in August 1991. He has used that authority since then to hold the Russian state together in the face of strong regional secessionist movements.

He must now follow up his strong-arm tactics in the weeks leading to the showdown at the

Russian White House, the military's new influence over Mr. Yeltsin had become apparent in two areas of strong concern to America and its allies. Those are the requests by Poland and other ex-Soviet satellites to join NATO, and the growing involvement of the Russian military in the conflicts on Russia's southern rim.

Visiting Warsaw last month, Mr. Yeltsin was maneuvered by President Lech Walesa into saying publicly that Russia would not object to Poland's joining NATO. That position directly contradicted the briefing papers that had been written in Moscow for the meeting, according to intelligence reports.

His public position was repudiated in a private statement attributed to Russia's generals and holdover diplomats from the Soviet era.

Western experts are disturbed as much by the letter's echoes as by its existence. It carries the odious echo of old Soviet positions on NATO and German unification that had been absent from communications since the end of the Cold War.

Another sign that Mr. Yeltsin may have

struck a Faustian bargain with Defense Minister Pavel Grachev lies in the now open assertions of the Russian military about Russian interests in the conflicts in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and other ex-Soviet republics in Central Asia. General Grachev intended for Mr. Yeltsin this week after refusing to do so in March. Mr. Yeltsin is apparently giving General Grachev a free hand in the south.

These moves do not suggest a return to the Cold War. They do suggest that Mr. Yeltsin, triumphant at last over anti-Western hard-liners, will find it more difficult to pursue a strategic partnership with the United States and NATO.

That is paradox number three, which creates a fourth: While compelled to vote in unqualified support for Mr. Yeltsin in the current public support for Mr. Yeltsin and NATO, circumstances, the Clinton administration and its allies will have to adopt more vigilant, wait-and-see policies toward Moscow in private.

Mr. Yeltsin has prevailed. But the heroic image of the Russian leader scrambling to save democracy in front of the parliament has been eclipsed by the sorrowful image of the parliament burning. Mr. Yeltsin cannot undo the violence he felt forced to unleash. But he must now devote himself to limiting its tragic consequences.

The Washington Post

The Russians' Road to Democracy Looks Longer Than Before

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It is time to ask whether Bill Clinton and almost all the other leaders of the West have been getting Russia badly wrong. The violence in Moscow should radically change everybody's calculations about that unhappy country.

The hope that Boris Yeltsin could smoothly carry out a "coup for democracy" is now seriously damaged. And the belief that the democracies of the West were right to support his closure of parliament, an undoubtedly unconstitutional act, suddenly looks much more hazardous.

Even if Mr. Yeltsin has won the battle for Moscow — if soldiers loyal to him can restore order in the city, and arrest his leading opponents — the next stage of what he had set out to do has become much harder.

The immediate fight in Moscow should indeed have gone Mr. Yeltsin's way; he seemed to have kept the loyalty of most of the local army units, and soldiers generally beat a mixture of amateur gunmen and unarmed demonstrators. But the very fact that argument turned into bloodshed has greatly complicated the next stage of the proceedings.

For this Mr. Yeltsin himself is largely to blame. There would have been no bloodshed this week had he not torn

up the Russian constitution (lawed though that document undoubtedly is) and done a Cromwell with his parliament. He gave his opponents an excuse to go out on to the streets, and when a political row takes to the streets it all too easily turns bloody.

This complicates what Mr. Yeltsin had wanted to do next, in two diametrically opposite ways. First, it makes it even more difficult to lead a calm and honest election in December, little more than two months from now.

It makes it more difficult because the bloodshed has revealed how deep into the structure of today's Russia the doubts about Mr. Yeltsin and his policies reach.

Yes, the core of the opposition to him in Moscow was an unnecessary hotbed of neo-nationalist, pro-Communists and place-holders trying to hang on to their perks. But behind this unpleasant lot, it is clear, are a great many ordinary Russians who are genuinely puzzled and distressed by what has been happening to their country in the past few years.

Some are chiefly distressed by what inflation has done to their incomes; some by the corruption and

thuggery that so often, alas, accompany the birth of freedom; some by the apocalyptic disappearance of Russia's empire. The new poor, the bruised patriots, the people suddenly nervous about gangsters — they add up to a lot of voters.

Outsiders may want to explain scotchily that the things these unhappy people dislike are just inevitable potholes on the road to a free and prosperous future. But for those stumbling through the potholes, as last month's Polish election showed, they are a cause of profound dismay.

Now that gunfire has been added to dismay, it is not easy to imagine the holding of a quietly normal election in December.

The second complication that Mr. Yeltsin has brought upon himself is to have made the next round of economic reforms politically even riskier than before. So far inflation has been the chief pain that reform has brought to Russians. There has been remarkably little unemployment.

But the next part of any rational reform plan — the dismantling of vast empires of subsidy-eating heavy industry — will throw huge numbers out of work. Can Mr. Yeltsin cheer-

fully contemplate confirming this agenda before election day?

Both complications are duly noted in the vast stretches of Russia outside Moscow, the places at the back of beyond which seldom get mentioned on the West's television screens but could well decide Mr. Yeltsin's future.

Even before these bloody October days, the cracks within post-Communist Russia were many and deep. Some regions saw economic advantage in distancing themselves from Moscow, others thought (like the winners in Poland's election) that people suffering the pains of reform should be looked after more attentively than the government on there in the capital seemed to realize.

The cracks may now grow noisily larger. The structure of Russia is at even bigger risk than it was two weeks ago.

All these things make it harder for Mr. Yeltsin to be confident that he is going to win his December election. They may, indeed, tempt him to say that he is going to put off the election until Russia has recovered from its brush with civil war.

But that would blow a hole through the only possible defense of what he did on Sept. 21. The end many people in the West then argued, would in this rare case justify the means. The ability to elect a brand new, truly democratic parliament would justify the admittedly illegal tearing up of a sloppy old Communist-era constitution. But if Mr. Yeltsin puts off the election, what will have happened to the cad, and can we still swallow our distaste for the means?

This is where Bill Clinton and Helmut Kohl and John Major and the rest have to re-examine their assumptions. They supported the Yeltsin coup of Sept. 21 not only because they liked Mr. Yeltsin's foreign policy (although they should be worried by the things his Russia is doing to some of the little countries around its border) but also, more important, because they thought a Yeltsin victory would be a breakthrough to free market democracy in Russia.

Now they face, at best, a diminished hope that Mr. Yeltsin can rather worse, a risk that he will tell his voters they have got to wait, and meanwhile turn himself into just another Russian boss: worst of all, that he will be beaten, and replaced by someone who is furious with the West for having backed Mr. Yeltsin.

It is, of course, possible that Mr. Yeltsin will pull the whole thing off: December election, new constitution, decisive economic turnaround, the lot. He is a man with guts, and the Russians are a people capable of great decisions.

But if you look at the transition they are now being expected to accomplish — the leap from one politico-economic system, in which they have been frozen for 70 years, to its utter opposite — it seems hugely unlikely that it can all be done quickly and neatly. It will more probably take years, or decades, and there will be many twistings and backslidings on the way. It is from a recognition of this uncomfortable probability that policy toward Russia should start.

International Herald Tribune

Taking Care of the Children

A recent report issued by the United Nations Children's Fund demonstrates that enormous progress has been made in a single generation in improving the health, educational opportunities and general welfare of the world's children. Related figures on maternal health, the status of women and the availability of family planning services are also encouraging. Since 1960, average real incomes in the developing world have doubled, child death rates have been cut in half, and life expectancy has gone up by a third.

opposed to formulas, which are expensive and easily contaminated by nuclear water.

However, the report does more than recount stories of worldwide achievements. It also highlights problems still present among children in the industrialized world and identifies areas of need in the United States that cannot be ignored. In America, it is rare for children to die of diarrhea, measles or polio, but infant mortality rates are still shockingly high, and geographic and racial differences in these statistics should enable the Clinton administration to pinpoint areas where the most help is needed.

Residents of the Washington area are all too familiar with another shameful fact: The murder rate for young people in the United States is seven times higher than that of any European country. And child immunization rates in the United States are still below most other countries in the industrialized world and far below such nations as Cuba, India, Syria and Zimbabwe. There is no excuse for Americans, whose assistance to children abroad has been generous and productive, to accept these grim statistics at home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Squeeze Is on Libya

Talks with Libya have produced revised international tactics aimed at bringing in Western trials the two intelligence agents suspected of blowing up Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1989.

The new tactics are revealing in a resolution that the United States, Britain and France introduced at the Security Council on Friday to tighten last year's sanctions imposing an air and arms embargo on Libya and downgrading diplomatic ties.

The intent is in starting pushing for passage this week unless Libya formally, and precisely has agreed to surrender the suspects in two weeks. Libya must also cooperate with a French inquiry into the bombing of a French airliner in 1989 (171 dead).

The new sanctions reflect a compromise of diplomatic and economic interests. They would freeze existing (but not future) Libyan financial assets overseas and embargo oil equipment (except that used for production).

The new resolution also would lift all sanctions upon the suspects' surrender. It would reinstate these penalties if Libya failed to meet further council demands for compensating the Pan Am 103 families and renouncing terrorism.

Colonel Gadhafi has been making broad attempts to work his way back into international favor. Egypt, for one, has used its regional prominence and its status as an Arab country open to the West to facilitate accommodation. The diplomacy has produced a full dose of something-for-nothing fakery, but now comes a Libyan offer to let the two intelligence agents go on trial in Scotland, in whose airspace the crime occurred, if the two concur. The notion that the regime would delicately defer to its hired thugs is laughable. Nobody will trust Colonel Gadhafi's word. But the possibility must be left open — and exploited — that he is looking for a way to make a hard retreat.

Let him do it. If he yields up the suspects for trial in an honest court, pays compensation and commits to alter his murderous ways, it will be different Libya from the one that other nations have scorned over the years. Otherwise, the sanctions bite deeper. The fight against terrorism requires this.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Too Hard on Immigrants

Palestinians and Israelis are groping toward peace, but U.S. immigration officials still treat some Palestinian immigrants with suspicion and seek to deport them for their ideological beliefs alone. After the recent rapprochement in the Middle East, 70 prominent law professors have now urged Attorney General Janet Reno to rethink a backward policy.

In 1987, 20 Palestinian immigrants were arrested at gunpoint in Los Angeles. They were taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and detained in maximum security for three weeks. Eventually they were released from jail, but their case is still pending. What was their crime? They had given financial and verbal support to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a self-described Marxist organization. The Popular Front was involved in several hijackings in the 1970s, including that of an Air France jet flown to Uganda, where Israeli commandos killed the hijackers. But there has never been any evidence that the arrested immigrants were involved in any terrorist acts.

They were originally charged under the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act, which allowed for the

deportation of aliens who were merely affiliated with a group advocating world communism. In 1990 Congress gutted the ideological content of McCarran-Walter — the provisions that made a suspect guilty by association — while preserving the government's right to deport those who engage in or give "material support" to the conduct of terrorist activities.

The Bush administration interpreted the new law to include anyone who supported a group that committed violent acts, even if the support was limited to contributions for lawful activities like humanitarian aid or speaking tours. Such a broad interpretation would make aliens who give money to the Palestine Liberation Organization to further the recent peace agreement with Israel vulnerable to deportation.

That is bizarre. The 1990 law was meant to recognize that the Cold War was over and to give foreigners residing in the United States broader rights of speech and association. Under the Bush administration, the law remained mired in the hysteria of the 1950s. It is time for Ms. Reno to adopt a new interpretation of the law that is consistent with congressional intent.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Watch for a Prosperous China Soon

By David K. P. Li

HONG KONG — Cast yourself forward 24 years to the year 2017. We are in Shanghai, home to 20 million people and second only to Hong Kong as China's financial center.

Since 1978, China's growth rates have averaged more than 9 percent. China is now the largest economy in the world and a senior member of the Group of Eight leading industrial powers. The population of China, amounting to more than a quarter of mankind, may not yet be the world's richest as measured by per capita gross domestic product, but the country has become the world's most sought after consumer market on the basis of its relative purchasing power.

Visitors to southern China in 2017 will be entering the most dynamic economic zone on the planet, an area where per capita GDP surpassed that of Europe and the United States before 2005. This zone, with vibrant Hong Kong at its heart, includes Taiwan and China's two southern provinces of Guangdong and Fujian. It is known as the Greater China Productivity Triangle.

To the south and north are the dynamic satellite economies of Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam. The whole of East Asia is booming.

How will the region achieve such tremendous economic success, particularly given current concerns about the astonishing pace of China's economic growth? The answer lies in the past, not only of China, but of the developed economies.

Consider the history of the United States, and how it corresponds to China's development. Like the United States in the early 19th century, China is experiencing bursts of rapid expansion followed by consolidations that ease the resulting excess inflation. China is now attempting to cool its economy. However, by the late 1990s the country will have in place all the financial controls needed to moderate economic slowdowns and achieve a stable, sustainable rate of expansion.

Part of the answer to how Asia will achieve economic success can be found in China's recent past — in the

pragmatic economic reforms begun by the patriarch Deng Xiaoping in 1978. They mobilized an astronomical savings base while creating a belief in achievable prosperity. The result was a dynamic work ethic.

With hard work and the help of much investment, China moved rapidly up the economic ladder. Hong Kong was the source of more than 70 percent of this investment. Much of it was channeled through the territory from around the region by overseas Chinese who have strong ties to China.

The overseas Chinese scattered across Asia are estimated to total more than 55 million. While their numbers may seem a small fraction of the region's overall population, their economic importance is overwhelming.

In Thailand, for example, overseas Chinese make up only 8 percent of the population but own 80 percent of the commercial assets and half the banks. In Indonesia they make up 4 percent of the population but own 75 percent of the assets. In the Philippines the corresponding numbers are 1 percent and 65 percent.

Some even extend "Greater China" to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines because up to 70 percent of each country's private sector is controlled by overseas Chinese. With their language capabilities, their technological and managerial skills and their access to funds, the overseas Chinese are a tremendous asset to China. They will develop prime investment opportunities in the region and become a conduit for the capital that flows out of China.

Chinese and overseas Chinese conglomerates, operating throughout Asia, are rapidly becoming multinational as they expand globally. In doing so they are shaping the economic development of the area and the intra-regional trade and investment ties that will generate self-reinforcing expansion.

But China, the new engine of growth in Asia, will be at the center of this dynamism.

The writer is director and chief executive of the Bank of East Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

No, Turbulence in China Is Inevitable

By Marc Faber

HONG KONG — The problems China has been facing since it embarked on its modernization program in 1978 have now become more visible. Even the incorrigible optimists who make up most of Hong Kong's financial community are recognizing that China is in trouble, despite their self-interest in promoting investments on the mainland via the colony.

The main problem in moving from a centrally planned economy to a capitalist system is that it is easier to abandon some of the old rules than to introduce new ones. Economic freedom has been introduced in China, but the laws that safeguard this freedom in Western societies are not in place. Economic freedom without commercial laws is comparable to road traffic without rules. Chaos is inevitable.

China's lack of political, commercial and legal infrastructure has led to uncontrolled growth characterized by exploitation, smuggling, black markets, massive fraud and tax avoidance. Income and wealth are very unevenly distributed. Fraud and corruption undermine the efficient allocation of goods and services by the market economy. Ill-acquired wealth leads to capital flight on a large scale and a shortage of money domestically.

All this undermines the authority of central government. A power vacuum will be followed by a bitter struggle for control. The result will be disorder and possibly a civil war.

How China will look in five years' time is anyone's guess. The country could break apart into dif-

ferent autonomous regions, as happened in the former Soviet Union, or become a military dictatorship.

The United States in the last century did not become the richest country in the world because of cheap labor but because it attracted leading inventors and innovators on whose work industrial development rested. With few exceptions, China's low level of education and its unattractive environment for academics has resulted in a brain drain that will retard technological progress and future economic expansion.

With the breakdown of totalitarian rule, Chinese scientists and students can more easily move to the West, where opportunities for research and economic reward are far superior.

For the vast majority of China's 1.2 billion people, especially the 850 million peasants, real incomes are now falling as inflation exceeds wage gains and the currency declines in value. This does not bode well for domestic-led economic growth, which is necessary if living standards are to be raised.

The Chinese authorities will do nothing to curb inflation. Too many special interest groups are in charge of the Bank of China. Its council formulates monetary policies. Since most council members are directly or indirectly involved in all kinds of businesses, they do not want to raise interest rates.

In fact, government officials

Backing the Wrong Man

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — When the Chinese government called in the troops and hundreds of protesters were killed in Tiananmen the West called it a massacre. When the Thai government did the same thing in Bangkok we quickly forgot about it. When Boris Yeltsin does the same in Moscow Western governments call it a victory for democracy.

When is the West going to learn to stop trying to pick favorites? Mr. Yeltsin is a former hard-line Communist who had the wit to embrace free market economics and so win Western approval and backing. That he is still imbued with Communist thinking is shown by the arbitrary way he disbanded the national parliament.

Some of his opponents may be even uglier hard-line Communists. But some could also be people of conscience genuinely upset not just by the way he uses power but also by such details as hyperinflation, economic mismanagement, rising crime and prostitution, dreadful inequalities of wealth, loss of national pride, demoralization, anarchy and squalor.

Quite a few — Alexander Rutskoi and Ruslan Khasbulatov, for example — are people who in the past supported Mr. Yeltsin. Presumably they have reasons now for opposing him. He has had his victory in Moscow, but only through force of arms. In the eyes of many Russians he will have lost legitimacy. And we have yet to see what happens in the provinces.

Meanwhile the West decides quite arbitrarily that for both moral and practical reasons Boris Yeltsin is the only man to back.

Anyone who has worked in a Western foreign policy bureaucracy will know what is going on now in Washington and other Western capitals on

the Russian problem. Forces of good are seen as battling the forces of evil. This caricature is combined with conventional wisdom and shallow realpolitik to produce a recommendation that pleases the politicians.

Inevitably the decision will be to back the people in power because we know them, because they say they are on our side and they say they embrace our ideology.

Of course they say they are on our side; usually that is the only way they can stay in power. In which case we usually guarantee that the people who eventually replace them will not be on our side. A great victory for morality and realpolitik!

In the past the West has managed to waste enormous resources and antagonize whole generations by backing Chiang Kai-shek in China, impotent anti-Communist generals in Indonesia and the shah in Iran. To some extent Japan, too, has been subject to mistaken Western intervention, in the form of backing for the corrupt Liberal Democratic Party. We have yet to see the full price to be paid for that piece of Cold War realpolitik.

In 1959 the United States, Britain and, disgracefully, my own country, Australia set out openly and covertly to prevent the free-election victory of a young, well-educated politician in a small Southeast Asian nation. The West decided he had to be opposed at all cost because he was critical of past colonialism, he was not part of the pro-Western establishment and he seemed somewhat left-wing in his thinking. Once again the West got it wrong. The nation was Singapore and the politician was Lee Kuan Yew.

We should learn to keep our mouths shut and our eyes open when it comes to passing judgment on events in other countries.

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صحة الامم المتحدة

Confidence in Yitzhak Rabin

OPINION

The Confidence-Destroyers Are Trying Israel's Patience

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Last week, as a U.S.-sponsored "donors conference" pledged billions to develop Gaza and the West Bank, Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization rejected the Clinton plea to end the boycott designed to stunt the growth of Israel.

The Arab economic war not only denies Arab markets to Israelis, but — in its secondary boycott — has effectively frightened all but a tiny percentage of the world's thousand largest companies from investing or locating in Israel. And not just in oil-dependent Japan: Ask your favorite global bank if it has a branch in Tel Aviv — you will be directed to Cairo or Beirut.

Two years ago, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt expressed his confidence, echoed by the Baker State Department, that a cessation of new Israeli settlements would lead to the boycott's end. When Yitzhak Rabin was elected, he stopped the settlements; the boycott goes on.

At the White House ceremony where Mr. Rabin shook hands with Yasser Arafat, Bill Clinton pointedly called for "ending boycotts." Sixteen days later, Secretary of State Warren Christopher met with the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al Faisal, in New York to say that "now is the time for a concrete response . . . — the president wants demonstrable progress now."

The Saudi protested that "elements of secondary and tertiary aspects have been fixed at your urging" and that before "prematernal removal . . . more needs to be seen on the ground." When Mr. Christopher pressed, the Saudi promised only that the primary boycott would be "on the table for the Arab League."

Next day, Sept. 30, the secretary met in Washington with the Saudi and other Arab foreign ministers to pass the bat for the P.L.O. When he brought up the boycott, the Gulf state leaders insisted that "Syria must take the first step," which gave Hafez Assad a veto on an Arab response to Israel's concession. His Damascus newspaper last week called for Arabs to "tighten rather than abolish the boycott."

"No, now," Mr. Christopher persisted vainly. "Arab states cannot continue to raise the ante." All he got back was that the league would "assess future steps." The P.L.O.'s man in Washington, Yasser Abed Rabbo, promptly told reporters that the boycott should remain until Israel settled claims on Jerusalem.

Why didn't the United States link its half-billion dollar pledge to an end to the boycott? One reason is that Shimon Peres did not condition Israel's own \$75 million donation on Arab reciprocity during Mr. Christopher's card-calling. The U.S. Congress should link U.S. aid to an end to the boycott.

I asked Mr. Peres for his reaction to this thumb-in-the-eye to his strategy of sustained unilateral concession. "We view peace as a process of give

and take," he replied on Friday. "Israel has given. It decided to stop settlements. The Arabs said they would put an end to the boycott in return. Israel lived up to its commitment; the Arabs did not."

"The Arabs then argued that — should Israel recognize the P.L.O. — they would 'stop turning their backs' on Israel. No such thing has happened."

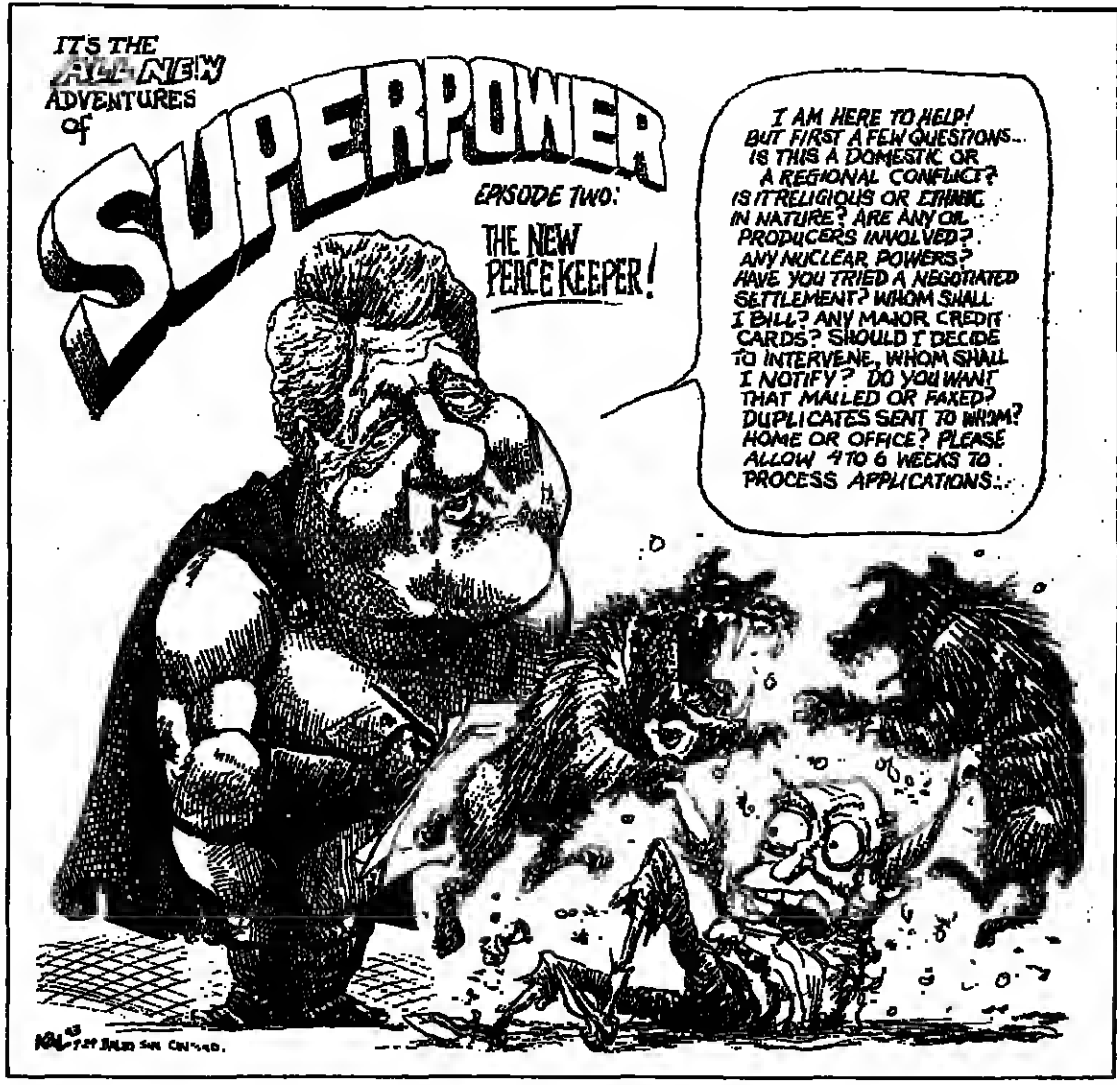
"Peace is a matter of both mutuality and public conduct," states Mr. Peres. "It is impossible for one party to take its positions publicly with the other party applauding it in private. If this continues to be the case, Israel will view the Arab side as responsible for stowing and even endangering the continuation of the peace process."

Tough words. He then went on television to eagerly shake the hand of Jordan's Prince Hassan, who said afterward: "To those who have said the boycott is economic warfare, I would say removing the boycott is economic suicide."

Where are the denunciations of intransigence from doves now? Does anyone see the paradox in Israel and America helping make the P.L.O. financially strong enough to encourage Arab dictators to wage economic war on Israel?

"I am confident that in the course of time," Bill Clinton said, "we will get the boycott lifted." After the West Bank withdrawal. After the Golan give-back. After the division of Jerusalem. After the dismantling of Israel's nuclear deterrent. Such is "the course of time."

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trade: To Agree or Not

Regarding "Cool the France-Bashing" (Opinion, Oct. 1) by Jean-Pierre Brunet:

Mr. Brunet is absolutely right: Nothing is agreed upon until everything is — just as nothing is disagreed on until everything is. This holds for the Uruguay Round of trade talks as it does for any complex international negotiation. In the end, each partner must look at the final package and, in the light of its best understanding of its overall national interests, decide whether to accept.

Thus I am perplexed by the French insistence, expressed at the highest levels, that if the so-called Blair House agreement (or "pre-agreement," according to a neologism being used in some circles) is part of the final package, then

that package will then be unacceptable and subject to a French veto. This seems to be putting preconditions on the overall accord and thus judging the package before all components are known, contrary to the principle that nothing is agreed (or disagreed) until everything is.

JOHN E. RAY, Fontenay-Trésigny, France. The writer is a former assistant U.S. trade representative.

In your discussions of the GATT issue, please take into consideration the fears of French farmers. They are being asked to reduce their production to promote a very doubtful world prosperity under the auspices of GATT.

LOUIS de GEOFFRE, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

should have realized that the UN under his leadership has failed Croatia completely. The Serbian shelling of Croatian cities and the destruction of the lives of innocent Croats is going on daily, literally over the heads of UN peacekeeping forces.

Perhaps Mr. Butros Ghali should be reminded that Croats, especially those living within reach of Serbian shells, without running water or electricity, have exhausted their tolerance for analytical frameworks, diplomatic jargon and bureaucratic inefficiency. They would like to see concrete action, so they can return to their homes and rebuild their lives. Unless the UN is prepared to disarm the Serbs, it is wrong for Mr. Butros Ghali to ask Croatia to surrender the right of self-defense to the UN.

DAVOR MARTINOVICH, Toronto.

A Really Big Show

Regarding "Right Idea, Wrong Site" (Letters, Sept. 15) from Yehudi Menuhin: Mr. Menuhin, long a towering force in life and art, has put into words what so

many people must have been thinking. Here we have the signing ceremony for a fragile and still uncertain Mideast peace. How does the U.S. government respond? To inflate it into an overwhelming Hollywood-style extravaganza.

As a homesick American, I had been glued to my television screen. My heart sank at the very first words: the announcer blaring out, as if in a vaudeville revue, "Ladies and Gentlemen, Tipper GORE!" There she was, bouncing out in her mini-skirt like a high school cheerleader. I couldn't help but cringe.

I began to fear that Mr. Clinton, ever the performer, might march in with Yitzhak Rabin on one arm and Yasser Arafat on the other, doing a kick-step. I am not saying that signing the agreement in Washington was the wrong idea. I put the U.S. government solidly behind this peace effort. All I am asking is why they had to ham it up.

"Please!" I would have liked to tell President Clinton: "This is not our day. It is their day — the Israelis' and the Palestinians'."

ROSE E. GONZALEZ, Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain.

What Are Chinese Doing To Our Tibetan Friend?

By Melissa Mathison

JACKSON, Wyoming — In April 1992, my husband Harrison Ford and I visited Lhasa, the capital of ancient Tibet. We were doing research for a film I am writing about the early years of the Dalai Lama, beginning in 1937, when he was recognized as the 14th spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, and ending in 1949, with the brutal invasion of his country by China.

We were met at the airport outside Lhasa by Gendun Rinchen, one of the

word of anguished Tibetan women who say that they have been the victim of forced abortions and sterilizations. Perhaps worst, by offering incentives to Chinese citizens to immigrate, China is said to have deliberately made the Tibetans a minority in their country.

Before we left Lhasa, Harrison and I had a drink with the Chinese vice governor, a charming man. The hotel personnel, all Chinese, could not have been nicer. One can visit Lhasa and have no idea of the despair of a Tibetan's life.

"They have made us fear one another," Mr. Rinchen had said. He told us a disturbing story: He was eating dinner at a friend's home, and they were reminiscing about their childhoods. The friend's teenage children came into the room, and they immediately cut short the conversation.

In a country where neighbors and family members are encouraged to inform on one another, where the mere possession of a book by the Dalai Lama or the display of a Tibetan flag can lead to years in prison, fear is a constant.

The day we left Tibet, we gave Gendun Rinchen our address and said we would be back. What could we do for him? He gave us his business card. "If you receive word that I am in trouble, will you try to help me?"

On May 30 of this year, we heard that he had been arrested two weeks before in the middle of the night by the Chinese State Security Police.

The Tibetan Information Network, a human rights group based in London, believes that the police found a letter in his tiny apartment addressed to a European delegation then visiting the country on a human rights fact-finding mission. The note contained the names of Tibetans being held on political charges. These names are state secrets.

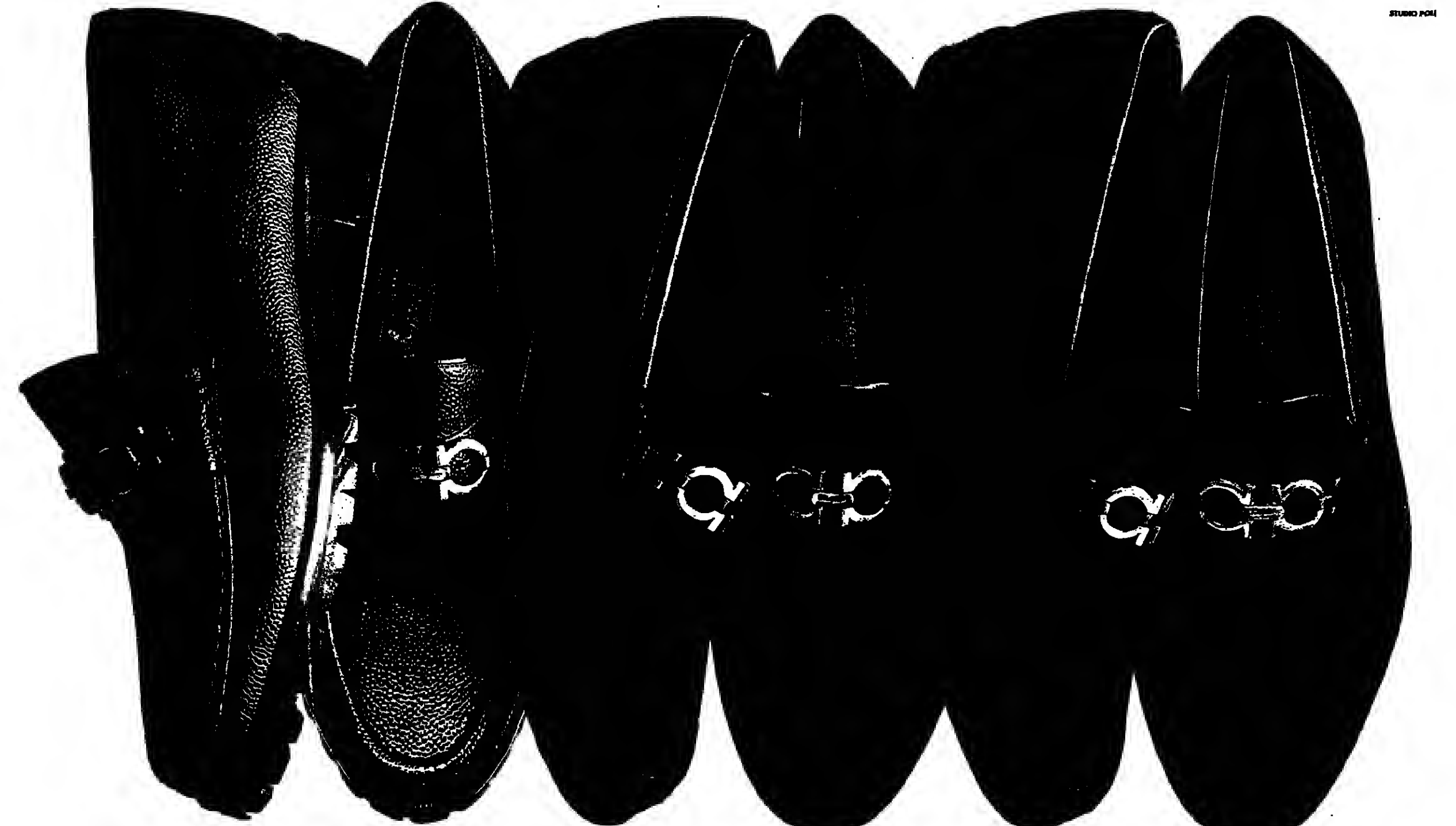
Gendun Rinchen's penalty for "stealing state secrets" could be death. "If you receive word that I am in trouble, will you try to help me?"

Today we do not know where he is, how he is, if he is even still alive. We received an unconfirmed report that he is being held in a maximum-security military prison outside Lhasa.

In August, Senator Max Baucus of Montana visited Lhasa and asked to see Mr. Rinchen. His request was denied. The deputy party secretary, Rak Dhi, told the senator that our friend had "stolen many confidential materials for a long time," "coaxed people to overthrow our present system" and that he "favored the independence of Tibet."

Mr. Rinchen did not speak to us of overthrowing his government or of Tibetan independence. His concern appeared to be much more basic: the treatment of human beings.

Now he may be one of the Tibetans he has worked so hard to save. The writer, author of the screenplay for "E.T.," contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Salvatore Ferragamo

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مكوزا من الأصيل

STATESIDE / THE DOMESTIC AGENDA

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Republican Leader Won't Seek a 20th Term

PEORIA, Illinois — Representative Robert H. Michel, the House Republican leader for 13 years, said Monday that he would not seek a 20th term next year. He expressed frustration with politicians who are "trashing" Congress.

"To our friends in the media, you'll be happy to hear you won't have to ask me any more whether I'll be running again, said Mr. Michel, 70, at a hometown news conference. "The answer is simply, 'no.'"

"Had George Bush won re-election, I would have felt obligated to see his administration through and capped my career with 40 years in the House," he said. "I don't have that obligation now."

Mr. Michel was first elected to Congress in 1956. He was elected House Republican leader in 1980 and re-elected six more times. Before that, he served in two other leadership positions: Republican whip and chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee.

"I never went to Congress with the idea of trashing that institution," Mr. Michel said. He did not name anyone who he believed was guilty of doing so.

In Washington, a longtime associate of Mr. Michel's dismissed as "overblown" suggestions that Mr. Michel was retiring because of the likelihood of a challenge for the leadership post from Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia. Mr. Gingrich is an outspoken conservative.

"That certainly was a factor in his being a bit frustrated, but the overwhelming factor is just that he has been in public life so long he just decided it was time to play some golf and enjoy things more," said the Michel associate. (AP)

Quayle, Notebook in Hand, Hounds Reporters

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Dan Quayle got high marks last week in his new career as a reporter. Mr. Quayle was in town, and turned the tables on the press by interviewing reporters who once interviewed him.

Mr. Quayle, who returned to his home state of Indiana after the 1992 election, is writing a book about his years as vice president and seems to be actually researching it himself: an oddity for a high-profile book author these days.

He says that he is well along in the writing but that the hardest thing for him to write about is his nearly always awful relations with the press. He is asking reporters to explain to him, "What happened to me?"

By several accounts, the former vice president — with no visible entourage and with notebook in hand — was doing a very credible job of making like a reporter.

Sources said that he asked probing questions about how he was treated and about whether the mass media's views of him were so firmly fixed early on that there was no way for him to recover.

Mr. Quayle went so far as to set up some interviews himself and even offered to call back and check quotes with people before they were published. (WFP)

Canadian Prime Minister Attacks Separatism

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Kim Campbell attacked Quebec separatism as a false dream in a bid to salvage her troubled campaign to keep the Conservatives in power in general elections on Oct. 25.

In a campaign debate, she accused Lucien Bouchard, leader of the separatist Bloc Québécois, of seeking to sabotage the federal government in Ottawa by working for the election of members of Parliament whose only goal was to break up the country.

"You are not there to defend the interests of Quebec; all you are there for is Quebec independence," she asserted. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Marjorie R. Hershey, a professor of political science at Indiana University on lawmakers who retire rather than face uphill battles to win re-election: "The two clearest causes of retirement in advance of possible defeat are restricting and scandal. Voters don't have much knowledge of specific votes our members cast, but scandals often have more staying power in their thinking." (NYT)

Clinton Encourages Californians and Sells His Programs

By Gwen Ifill

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — President Bill Clinton has taken his domestic agenda on the road: his health-care plan, gun-control legislation and a trade agreement that he promises will create, not eliminate, jobs.

Mr. Clinton has also pledged to appoint to the federal bench only judges who would uphold the law allowing abortions, even if the judges are on record as being personally against it.

Declaring that his record as a supporter of abortion rights "is clear and unblemished," the president said Sunday in Sacramento, the capital of California, that he was considering at least two judicial nominees who oppose abortion.

"Some senators recommended judges to me who have been appointed who have questionable positions on that issue, but they're lower court judges," he said. "They have to uphold the law. If they won't do that, I won't appoint them."

Mr. Clinton's visit resembled a campaign whistle-stop tour. As he began the first of three days at work in California, he found himself fielding questions on everything from gay rights to job retraining.

At a raucous airport rally that began his visit, Mr. Clinton outlined his plan to ease some of the political discontent arising from the region's failing economy.

"We have got to focus on the economy of California, the state which has 12 percent of our nation's people but 25 percent of our nation's unemployed," he said.

The pressure to make a pitch to California also changed the nature of the president's television appearance, which was initially intended to be part of the administration's plan to educate the public about the universal health coverage it has proposed.

Instead, the 90-minute program, broadcast from a Sacramento television station, was a grab bag of issues and concerns, leaving him little room to lobby for his health care plan.

"We are in a time of great change," Mr. Clinton said at the start of the program. "You know that out here. You've benefited

from some of these changes in the last 10 years. Now you've suffered for the last three years from a lot of these economic changes."

The president suggested that one of the answers to the questions posed by this change was expanding security.

On health care, the questions were mostly the ones White House officials expected.

It was on other issues that Mr. Clinton was forced to be more specific. He called once again for passage of the so-called Brady bill, a measure that would impose a five-day waiting period on the purchase of handguns.

"Congress should not drag its feet," Mr. Clinton said.

"They have been debating this for two years. It is time to pass a crime bill. It is time to ban assault weapons, get them out of the hands of kids so the police can do their jobs and put more police on the street."

The president also offered a strong endorsement of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which he supports despite complaints from opponents who have maintained that it will drain the United States of critical jobs. He made the same case Monday in San Francisco, the second stop on his California tour.

Speaking to delegates at the annual AFL-CIO convention, Mr. Clinton said, "I would never knowingly do anything to cost America jobs."

In Sacramento, Mr. Clinton said that those who oppose the trade agreement "have some very good arguments, but they're arguing against things that happened for the last 12 years."

"They're arguing against the insecurity of the times our people have faced and the fact that our government has not responded to them," he said.

The president also said he supported efforts to stiffen controls on illegal immigration across the Mexican border.

"If we permit our laws to be regularly violated and flagrantly violated, and impose those costs on a state that has the biggest economic problems," he said, "I think we run the risk of undermining support for immigration, which I think is a very important American value."



Mr. Clinton addressing a crowd in a hangar at McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, California.

Number Of Poor Hits 30-Year High in U.S.

SUITLAND, Maryland — The number of poor Americans increased to 36.9 million last year, more than at any time since John F. Kennedy was president, the U.S. Census Bureau said Monday.

"This is the largest number of poor since 1963 when the total population was, of course, much smaller — about three-fourths as large as now," a bureau official said.

The median household income last year was \$30,786, slightly less than the \$31,034 recorded in 1991.

Altogether, 14.5 percent of the nation was officially defined as poor. In 1992, a family of four was considered poor if its income was \$14,335 or less.

That rate was virtually unchanged from the 14.2 percent the year before. It was the highest since 1983, when 15.2 percent were considered poor.

Robert Greenstein, executive director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington public-issue group, said poverty stayed high because the number of people without jobs was high.

"It's the combined effect of higher unemployment, a sharp increase in long-term unemployment, a continued decline in wages and sharp cuts in a number of states in basic safety-net programs," Mr. Greenstein said.

Unemployment in 1992 averaged 7.4 percent, higher than the 6.7 percent record in 1991, the year the recession ended.

Changes in the American family and economy are making it harder for poor people to raise their standard of living, said Demetra Nightingale, a research associate at The Urban Institute, a Washington research group.

The last time there were so many poor people was in 1962, when 38.6 million Americans were poor. Because the population was smaller, that was one American in five.

The rate began to drop sharply after 1964, when Congress enacted President Lyndon B. Johnson's "War on Poverty" program.

Throughout the 1970s, the poverty rate hovered between 11 percent and 12 percent. But in 1980, it hit 13 percent and since then has dipped below that level only once, in 1989, when the rate was 12.8 percent. (AP, Reuters)

Away From Politics

● Four Muslims accused of bombing the World Trade Center in New York went on trial Monday. The trial is expected to last three to four months.

● A Japanese citizens' group, led by the parents of a Japanese student who was shot to death in the United States a year ago, has collected 1.65 million signatures to press demands for U.S. gun control, the group said.

● A former Roman Catholic priest accused of molesting dozens of children three decades ago pleaded guilty to sexual assault as his victims watched in

a crowded courtroom in New Bedford, Massachusetts. James A. Porter, 58, who left the priesthood in the 1970s, pleaded guilty to 41 counts.

● Two senior government officials have resigned after being accused in a report of lying and misleading the public after a botched raid on the Branch Davidian religious cult compound in Texas. Dan Harnett, 53, associate director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and Dan Conroy, 50, deputy associate ATF director, resigned Saturday, The Dallas Morning News reported. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

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Style

Versace Pins It All on Punk On Other Runways, It's Much Ado About Nothing

By Suzy Menkes
 International Herald Tribune

MILAN — It had to happen. After the revival of the 1960s and the hippies, fasten your safety pins for a comeback of punk.

Gianni Versace rocked the Milan season back to an era when clothes were rent in rage, pins went through the nose and punk was the beginning of fashion's politics of protest. But Versace's show, with slashes revealing supermodel flesh and skimpy hemlines dangling with

Westwood idea taken from 17th-century doubles. The pins were just a gimmick — and we have seen couture punk before. To prove that point, Anna Piaggi, Italy's fashion eccentric, was dressed in an original 1970s Zandra Rhodes tattered and torn dress with a shocking pink punk wig — ready for the punk rave-up that Versace threw at a hot night spot.

Versace's strength is that he is a designer with a point of view. He believes in raunchy clothes, but moves to the beat of modern times — so that he had loosened the

on show, tubular crochet dresses and clouds of chiffon, some prettily done with flower-bower prints.

Dolce & Gabbana could have made more of their tailoring, which always catches the masculine-feminine spirit of modern times. They did show fine navy pea coats with brass buttons, dark pinstripes and buttery linen pantsuits among the whimsy.

At Byblos, the milk-white "Much Ado" dresses sloped off the shoulder, above ruffled and gathered sleeves on peasant blouses that never saw a day's toil. They came as

or a belt, or as a print on jeans. But there wasn't much — even the Gucci-does-Dr.-Scholl's white patent-leather sandals — that you could actually wear in the mud.

This is also a season for celebrations. Missoni's 40th anniversary show Monday went with the flow of fashion — its liquid viscose fabrics and rainbow coalitions of colors sent out in overlapping layers of cardigan, long vest or tunic over pants. For something spicier, a group of gauzy viscose separates came out in vivid red, egg-yolk yellow or bright green. Crop tops or brief bras clinging above playful shorts. Rosita and Tai Missoni, taking their bows at the end of the show, received an ovation.

MaxMara has spent 40 years working fine materials into good clothes that real women want to wear. The show was an exercise in how to make the new long, soft fashion look user-friendly. Even if the bare and spare styling, with no accessories, and sometimes no shoes, was a bold statement for a classic house, the gauzy layered clothes in mostly neutral colors were nicely done.

THE grand celebration of the season was Franco Moschino's rollicking retrospective show Sunday night, showing 10 years of the designer's ironic and iconoclastic takes on current fashion. There were the witty touches that pass the test of time: a sleek scarlet suit with "Waist of Money" spanning its girth or the slogan "Ready to Where?" Mixed in with the old — patchwork crochet skirt and surreal knife-and-fork-decorated jacket — were some new clothes. There were long floral nightie-dresses going sweet on hippies and dresses inspired by Moroccan caftans but given a stylish edge.

In a moving end to the show that spanned the designer's fashion lifetime and left many in the audience with moist eyes, a family of models of all generations, all dressed in white, waved good-bye against a blue-sky decor puffed with clouds.

Moschino also has a 10-year retrospective exhibition in Milan that covers the major themes of his work and expresses his irrepressible and quizzical personality. It includes the advertisements through the 1980s in which he himself posed as a grande dame of haute couture. And a film of striking visual images of all the things that he loves, from the depths of the ocean to the heights of fashion.

Dolce & Gabbana's classical-drape chiffon dress in flower-bower print, far right; the surreal knife-and-fork-decorated jacket from the Moschino retrospective show, right, and Gianni Versace's version of the nightie-dress, with strategically placed punk safety pins.



The lingerie look that just won't go back to the boudoir came as nightie-dresses — one of the hottest things so far this season.

shapes but made clothes that were hard when they were soft. That meant lacy tops falling negligently off the shoulder and dresses with full sleeves and short skirts over lacy stockings.

The lingerie look that just won't go back to the boudoir came as nightie-dresses — one of the hottest things so far this Milan season. Versace's were split open in strategic spots and held together with the giant pins. It was an achievement, of sorts, to turn radical-punk fashion sexy.

THE rest of the shows have been Much Ado About Nothing. There is no strong story except for Poppy, gauzy dresses last seen fluttering 'round the Tuscan hills in the Shakespearean movie. That was the mood at the end of the Byblos show Monday, when a bevy of maidens in muslin ran barefoot toward a beau. It doesn't seem to have much to do with modern women and their lives, but the feather-light nightie-dresses have an escapist charm. The table-linen details — fagoting, ruching and smocking — will come through into regular clothes.

Handkerchief-fine cotton in mixes of white and clotted cream made the best of a Dolce & Gabbana show that was pretty but all over the place — literally, in its themes from Turkey (veils and yashmaks) through Sicily (classical drapes on midresses). All-too-familiar themes included high-waisted chiffon dresses with underpants

nightie-dresses and also with short hemlines and laced at the back to give a stately summer prettiness. The designers Keith Varty and Allan Cleaver were in an ecological mood, sending out layers of fabrics in natural colors or with rough weaves and the occasional frayed-edge, down-on-the-farm hat. Their basic story of long jacket over longer tunic shirt and wide pants is a continuation of the winter season. But the layered look worked well at Byblos in the natural weaves and ticking stripes. The tribal prints and out-of-Africa inspirations (including swimsuits with sharks teeth) were just too much.

Katharine Hammett turned to India for inspiration for her gauzy layers of wrinkled fabrics — the organic beauty of natural cotton being her statement of the season. There were no surprises here, but a serviceable collection of easy pieces and the inevitable nightie-dresses. They were shown with Chelsea Clinton hairdos to give that just-rolled-out-from-the-sheets look that Hammett loves.

The good news at Gucci is that its financial problems are resolved now that Investcorp has bought out Maurizio Gucci. The capsule collection presented in the showroom was classy and luxurious, but the clothes have been torn up from the company's country roots. There were slips of dresses in butter-soft leather decked with bunting-jacket pockets; tunics made of pieces of knitted suede and even strips of men's broadcloth, shirting. The famous Gucci bar-and-bit print was used as a symbol fastening shoulder straps

MILAN FASHION

fringes of pins, was a trash-glam version of trash-can fashion.

By the time the designer walked down the runway in a decoratively slashed sweater over a pristine white shirt, you knew this wasn't the same kind of punk that threw up Sid Vicious and the Sex Pistols.

Versace's punk was hot and haute — outside diaper pins stapling together opened seams; pins as belts spanning the waists of flirty little dresses worn over stretch lace shorts that gave a whole new meaning to the term "hot pants." Pins held decency together at the right bosom or the left buttock. Fancy pins even decorated ankle boots.

But far from sticking to the punk palette of unremitting black, Versace picked screaming colors: harsh royal blue, poison green or lavender for dresses draped to the body with skirts flaring. That kept minis from looking like those old short, tight skirts. But Versace's schoolgirl skirt, worn with Lolita anklets, seemed well past the age of innocence.

It was an upheaval and polished show, even if Versace was not inventing anything. The slashed fabrics were a reprise of a Vivienne

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PRONTO

By Elmore Leonard. 265 pages.
 \$21.95. Delacorte Press.

STRIP TEASE

By Carl Hiaasen. 354 pages.
 \$21. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

POR South Florida, base of international tourism, focus of inclement weather. Now to add to its troubles, it's the place inhabited by the creeps who crawl through two new crime thrillers. Elmore Leonard's "Pronto" and Carl Hiaasen's "Strip Tease."

Actually, the chief creep of "Pronto," a Miami bookmaker named Harry Amo, doesn't wish to live there anymore. Through a complication that only Leonard could have dreamed up and dramatized, Harry becomes the object of a ruse by the FBI to trap one Jimmy Capotorto, "who had a piece of whatever was illegal in Dade County." Not appreciating Harry's awkward position, Jimmy Cap assigns a gangster known as the Zip to lean on Harry.

As Harry describes the Zip: "One of those guys they used to import from Sicily to handle the rough stuff. Guy could be a peasant right out of the . . . Middle Ages, looks around and he's in Miami Beach.

BOOKS

Can't believe it. They hand the Zip a gun and say, "There, that guy! And the Zip takes him out. You understand?" Harry decides to take early retirement in Rapallo, Italy.

Why Rapallo? Partly because while serving in the army in 1945, Harry met Ezra Pound. The juxtaposition of these two is part of the surreal humor of "Pronto." Harry can't get over the fact that Pound

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Ugo Kolboom, of the German Society for Foreign Affairs in Bonn, is reading "Gleichgewicht oder Hegemonie" (Equilibrium or Hegemony), written in 1948 by Ludwig Dehio, a German historian.

"Europe has to choose between the paths of nationalism and integration, there's no in-between. I'm reading this book to learn from Europe's past mistakes."

(Brandon Mitchenor, IHT)

CHESS

Benjamin gave back the piece with 21...Ne3 22 Re3 to reduce Shabalov's attacking force after 22...Bg2 23 Kx2 Qx5 24 Nf3 Qd1 25 Rd1. Yet 25...Kc7 26 Ng5, put White a pawn ahead with an initiative that was persisting into the end game.

Benjamin could not get his paw back with 28...Rc4? because 29 Rd8 Rc3 30 Rxe8 Rd3 31 Rd8 Kb7 32 Ne6 winds a piece for White.

Shabalov's 45 Ra8 trapped the bishop and after 45...b3 46 Ra7 Rb2 47 a5 Benjamin gave up without waiting to see 47...Kc6 48 R7 mate.

By Robert Byrne

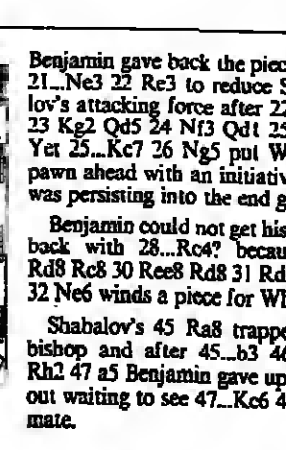
THE grandmaster's nightmare is stumbling into something that is unknown to him but an open book to his opponent. When an adversary takes just a few minutes to produce an extraordinary complicated attack involving a daring piece sacrifice, you can be sure you are in for trouble.

That is how it went in the game between Alexander Shabalov, a 25-year-old former Latvian grandmaster who now lives in Pittsburgh, and Joel Benjamin, 29, a grandmaster from Manhattan, at the United States Open championship in Philadelphia. Shabalov's brilliant victory in Round 7 helped him to score 8-1 and win the \$5,000 first prize.

As can be seen after 9...Qc7, Black is taking too long to develop his kingside. Shabalov's switching from a closed to a regular anti-Sicilian formation with 5 d4 threw him off. On 10 Bg5, Benjamin could not play 10...b6 and allow 11 Ne6 f7 Qf5.

Benjamin did not know about the powerful knight sacrifice with 12 Nd5! After 12...ad 13 ed, the consequence of 13...Kd8 would have been 14 Ne6 Bc6 15 de Nc5 16 Bf6 g7 17 Qd4 Be7 18 Qb4 Rb8 19 Qd4 Ne6 20 Qe4 a5 21 e3 Rb8 22 b4, with a winning position.

Position after 16...R



After 17 fe, refusing the piece with 17...de would not have sufficed against 18 Bf6! g19 Qh5 Kd7 20 Rad1 Kc7 21 Qf7 Ne7 22 Bb7 Kb7 23 Ne7 Be7 24 Rd7 Kb6 25 Re7 Qe6 26 Kf1 Ra8 27 a5! Ka5 28 Rb7! Qe5 29 Kf1, which avoids perpetual check and leaves Black defenseless in the face of Qa2 or Ra1.

On 20 Re6, Benjamin could not play 20...Qe6 because 21 Ne6 Ke6 22 Qg4 Kd6 23 Rd1 Be7 24 Kc7 25 Qd4 Kb8 26 Bd5 wins.

Since 21...Rd6? would have lost the queen to 22 Qg4 Kd8 23 Ne6,

Strip Tease

"Strip Tease," which is set mainly in a strip joint in Fort Lauderdale and stars Erin Grant, a nude dancer trying to pay off the lawyers' fees she incurred in a losing fight for custody of her daughter.

Hiaasen does not write with a light touch. A reporter and columnist for The Miami Herald and the author of four previous books, "Tourist Season," "Double Whammy," "Skin Tight" and "Native Tongue," he is so determined to show the sleaziness of South Florida that you hardly have to bother with his outrageously far-fetched plot about a congressman in the pay of millionaire sugar barons and his fetishistic obsession with the long-suffering Erin.

Never satisfied with just his story, Hiaasen keeps piling on details until he inevitably provokes a laugh or two. His congressman has such a shaky command of Creole that when he translates the Emma Lazarus inscription from the Statue of Liberty, he says, "Give me your oxen, your seedless guavas, your broken truck radiators. . . . The bouncer in Erin's club decides to quit because, he says, he has 'lost his sense of wonderment.'"

Erin's drug-addicted ex-husband, Darrell Grant, who supports his habit by stealing and selling wheelchairs, breaks his arm during an escapade and is splinted with a nine-iron belonging to his sister.

Rita's splint proved sturdy but cumbersome: the nine-iron got in the way of Darrell's diving. He had to hang it out the window of the car, as if permanently signaling for a left turn. Since it was Dade County, no one paid the slightest attention.

The possible failure of these examples to amuse you may arise from a lack of exposure to the dreary avalanche of gags from which they stand out. Yet Hiaasen does succeed in painting a garbageman panorama of Florida corruption that places him in the same spot as Elmore Leonard, if not in the same league.

He even offers an explanation of why South Florida is such a perfect setting for novels like these. Discussing the disposal of a corpse, a police chief advises one of his detectives: "The Everglades is faster. . . . Hell, a dead body decomposes faster here than anywhere else in the country. That's a known fact, Al."

"Don't tell me they've done a study."

"Seriously, Miami's got the fastest rot-rate, because of the heat."

"Really?" the detective muses. "I thought it was the humidity."

Whether the heat or the humidity gets rid of them, the corpses do pile up in "Strip Tease" and "Pronto." Luckily enough, the action moves so fast that we don't get much of a chance to confirm the police chief's theory.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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International Education

China's Cash Crisis Opens School Door To Private Sector

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — Beijing wants an educated elite, not an aristocracy, to lead its 1.1 billion people into the 21st century. China is likely to get both, however, as private-sector education takes hold across the country.

From rural primary school classrooms to top-name university lecture halls, China's education system is running out of money as the country's fiscal deficit rises. According to Beijing, the solution lies in turning to the free market.

"The Chinese government sees education not only as something functional, but political also, tracing back to Confucian times," said Ding Xue-liang, a lecturer in sociology at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. "It has always been a crucial element in political control. But now that the state is running out of money, however, it is losing its grip over education."

The official China Daily recently reported that a "large number" of teachers in rural areas have had all or part of their salaries withheld because of lack of funds. They were being compensated instead with IOUs, a payment system similar to that which caused isolated rioting among peasants earlier this year.

With teachers owed 340 million yuan (\$58 million) at the end of 1992 and the situation deteriorating, few observers are surprised to learn that teachers have left the

system en masse, going into business for themselves or migrating to the booming coastal areas.

In a bid to make up budget shortfalls, some state schools have instituted their own fees or have been forced to sell materials to students that were once freely provided. Others, according to Mr. Ding, rent out school space for commercial offices.

"Education in China suffers from the same malaise the rest of Chinese government does — chronic underfunding," said Nick Moakes, an analyst with S. G. Warburg Securities in Hong Kong.

The odds of getting a university education have always been low for urban Chinese and nearly impossible for peasants. But until recently, the state paid all university costs for the 3 percent of the population who passed the rigorous national examinations.

But the Maoist principle of free higher education may be on the way out. Paralleling China's wide-ranging economic reforms, a "socialist higher education system with Chinese characteristics" is being created. Decision-making and financing is being devolved from Beijing to provinces and municipalities, and private education at all levels is actively encouraged.

Guangya Elementary School in Sichuan Province, which is equipped with color televisions and air-conditioning, opened in September 1992, the first private school in China's most populous province since 1949, the year the

Continued on page 13

In Germany, Labs Lose to Economics

By Miriam Widman

BERLIN — Germany's science teachers are growing increasingly concerned about continued cuts in science education in German high schools, but education officials insist that science is not being hit more than other courses and that cuts are needed across the board because money is tight.

Wolfgang Asselborn remains unconvinced. As head of the 7,000-member Association for the Promotion of Mathematics and Science Education, Mr. Asselborn says time spent heating up Bunsen burners or playing with crystals in lab test tubes is declining.

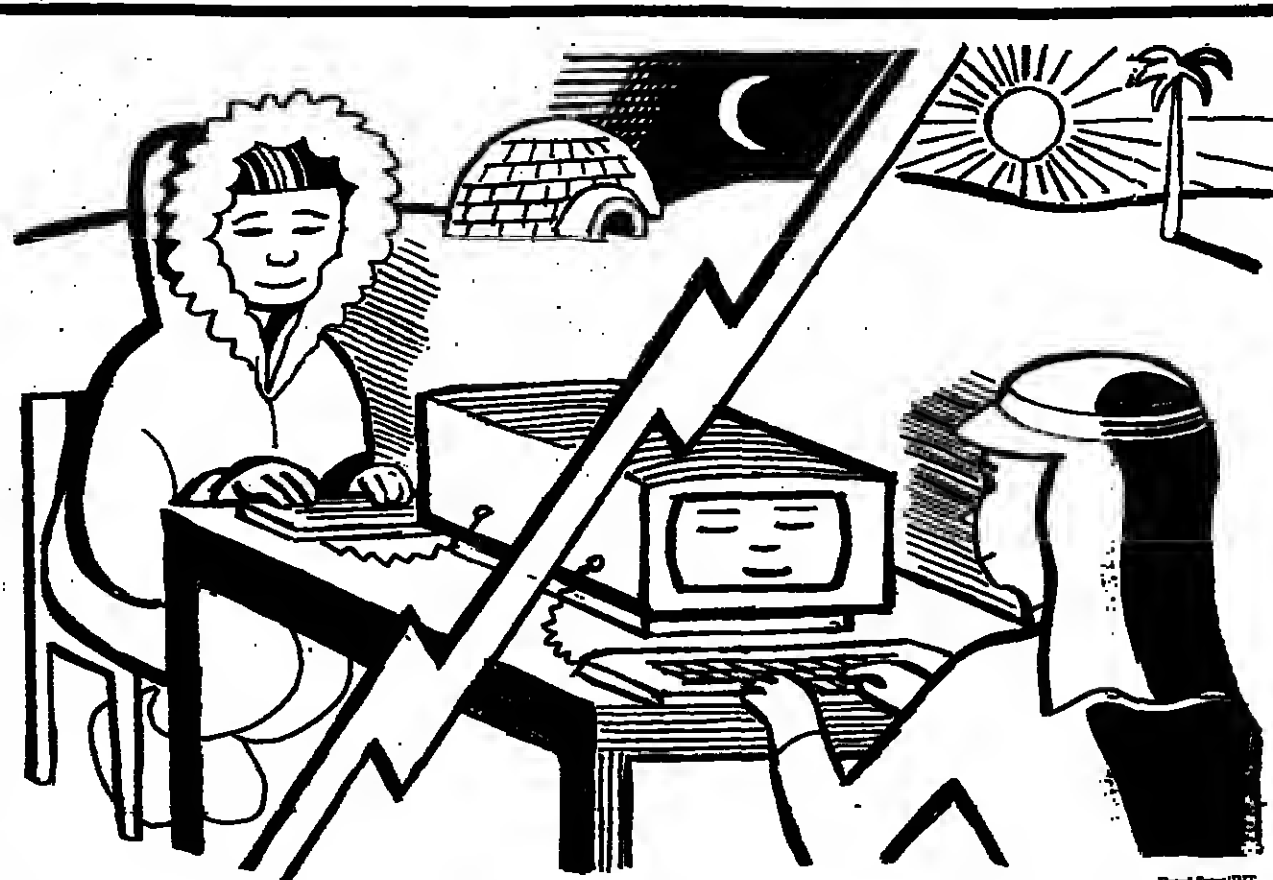
In Berlin, he notes, instruction in chemistry has been repeatedly reduced. In the Saarland, chemical instruction used to be offered in the eighth grade, but is now only offered in the 11th grade. In North

Rhine-Westphalia, Germany's most populous state, students have a choice of either physics or chemistry. The teachers' association believes both should be required.

The key problem, educators say, is money. Many German school districts and cities have big budget deficits. The current German recession, plus the need to build up Eastern Germany, has put many municipalities in a budget bind. Used to the free-wheeling spending of the fat years, many towns went on a swimming pool-building binge and expanded other local facilities. Now, with cash having run out, massive cuts are in the works and schools are not being spared.

While the group says other science classes, like physics, have also been affected, chemistry is harder hit because the expensive laboratory materials mean that fewer instruction hours in chemistry yield more in savings. "Chemistry is

Continued on page 12



Pupils Log On and Go Global

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — Write a sonnet, the contest announcement said, and submit it by April 30, 1993. About 150 high school students answered the challenge. What made things unusual was that the call went out on a global computer network known as the Internet and respondents were scattered across six American states, two Canadian provinces and the Czech Republic.

Many typed their entries into their computers, then sent them waiting across the network to the electronic mailbox of Margaret Cargo, a librarian and contest organizer in California. Judges awarded first prize to a high school junior named Hsuan Hsu for a work entitled "Parenthood." A repeat contest is being planned. Among those inquiring electronically about the next round — a teacher in Slovenia.

All over the world, schools with access to the future are harnessing the Internet in an effort to speed and broaden the educational process. The network has been a valuable learning tool for scientists for years; the idea is that a bit of creativity can make it the same for schoolchildren.

In some schools, traditional "pen pal" letter-writing has gone electronic. At others, students tap into distant scientific and environmental data bases to research term pa-

pers; they correspond with scientists who are volunteering their time. Deaf students trade messages, language students correspond in the new tongue with native speakers.

Earlier this year, fifth-graders at three elementary schools in the United States and students at a British school staged a four-sided video conference over the Internet, an unusual (and still expensive) service on a system that for now carries mainly textual messages. They exchanged videotape of ecological field trips they had taken and, seeing each other live, compared their findings.

Founded in 1969 as a U.S. Department of Defense experiment, the Internet has grown beyond anyone's imagination. Today an estimated 15 million people worldwide use it. Figures for schoolchildren are hard to come by, but Internet educational consultant, Janice Abrahams, conducting a survey, got responses from 18 American states that indicated at least 110,000 school accounts (many with multiple users) there alone.

Growth is proceeding despite opposition in some schools. Getting into the Internet can cost time and money. And skeptical administrators and parents may equate computer networking with breaking into bank computers or playing space invader games. Others worry that children will come across the library of pornography the network contains.

Yet, obstacles like that often fall because teachers can become evangelical about get-

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The Solid-Gold U.S. Diploma

Elite Schools Defend Fees

By Philip Crawford

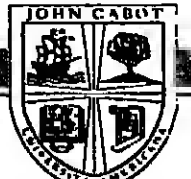
PARIS — The outcry over the rising cost of higher education, particularly at the elite U.S. colleges that attract numerous international students, has never been more strident. Tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board at the top schools now total about \$25,000 annually, roughly five times the price of a generation ago.

But the colleges themselves are changing the tone of their response to the price-gouging accusations leveled against them, shifting from sober self-defense to thinly veiled indignation that the university-going public apparently expects them to do the impossible — namely, provide a Rolls-Royce education at a Ford price.

The latest round of ammunition for those who claim that the cost of attending an Ivy League or similarly elite institution has become unjustly prohibitive was provided two weeks ago, when newly released statistics showed that the annual percentage rise in U.S. four-year private college costs had outpaced the rate of inflation for the 13th consecutive year. The average increase of 6 percent over the previous school year was more than twice the 2.8 rate of inflation recorded nationally in the 12 months prior to Aug. 31, according to the College Board, a New York-based guidance and assessment firm.

The report unleashed what has become an annual outpouring of lament from college-age students of low- and middle-income families for whom the best schools continue to drift further out of reach. "More and more students are being squeezed out of the market," said Stephanie Bloomingdale, a spokesman for the United States Student Association, a Washington-based group that represents student interests. "Education used to be the great equalizer, but it's becoming less and less so." The idea of accelerated three-year degree programs may even be gaining support, say some experts, since that approach conceivably could cut the

Continued on page 13



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Great California Voucher War Voters Consider Private Schools vs. Public

By Mary Jordan

WASHINGTON — The dirtiest, most expensive and, probably, most important fight this year in American education is being waged in California. The \$10 million campaign is over a November referendum on school "vouchers," a bitterly divisive education issue in the United States.

To favor vouchers means to want to allow parents of public

school children to receive a \$2,600 government coupon if they enroll their child in a private school instead. Proponents say this would force public schools to improve through competition. Opponents argue that the corresponding drain of money to the public schools for each lost student would destabilize public classrooms, where 88 percent of American students under 18 now attend.

"We can't pretend that students in California public schools or anywhere in the U.S. are doing well," said Albert Shanker, the in-

fluential leader of the American Federation of Teachers, a teachers' union that is fighting against vouchers. "But starving public schools is not the answer. And neither is writing a blank check for private schools that are not accountable to taxpayers and are free to teach what they want and admit — or turn down — whom ever they please."

A main strategy teachers' unions and others are using to defeat Proposition 174 is to raise fears about how the \$2,600 vouchers would be spent. In radio, print and television advertisements, they warn that tax dollars would fund schools that discriminate and are run by fanatics. "It's a brutal war," said Ken Khachigian, the former Bush and Reagan aide who is the pro-voucher campaign's chief strategist. "You have got to fight them as brutally as they fight you."

Among other hyperbolic warnings is the often-repeated one that vouchers are the equivalent of "Armageddon" to the public schools. Voucher supporters are being called "snake oil peddlers," opponents are said to harbor "caveperson logic."

Mr. Khachigian knows the anti-voucher forces have many more millions to spend (some estimates are as high as \$10 million). But he believes that the momentum is with the pro-vouchers. "Given the fact that schools are in such disaster,"

That is the key reason that those who fear vouchers, fear the vote. They worry that parents of the 5 million California public school children may be so fed up with mediocre schooling, rising violence, wasted money, and high drop-out rates, that they just might try anything.

William Bennett, education secretary under President Ronald Reagan and Republican heavy-

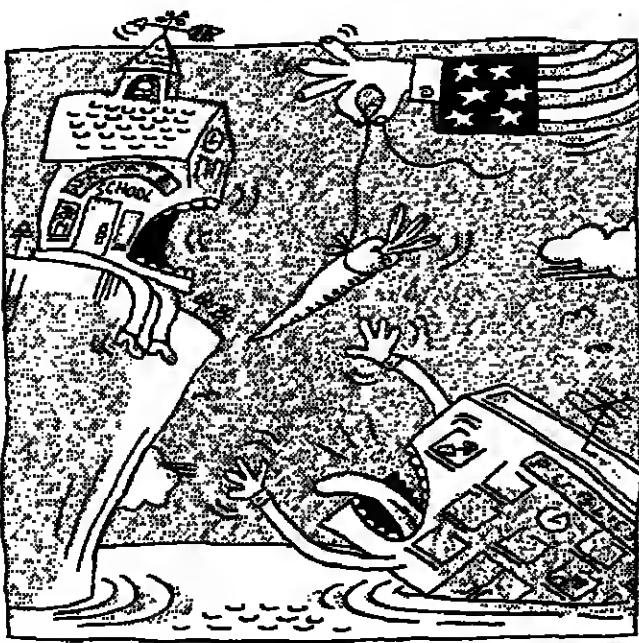


Illustration by [unreadable]

weight, said parents are so disgusted with their neighborhood schools that they are on the verge of leaving them in droves. Once parents are given money to help with tuition, he said, new schools will spring up in empty office, church and warehouse space to meet the demand. Parents would be the best monitors of these new private schools, he said, because no parents will trust their child to a lunatic.

"We only need to win one" race, Mr. Bennett said, noting the national impact a vote in favor of vouchers would have. No state currently has such a law. The other side, Mr. Bennett said, "cannot afford to lose even one."

Colorado and Oregon have tried similar ballot initiatives, and both times voters turned it down. But California is a much more important test. Its size gives the race more national visibility, and unlike other votes, this one is occurring when there is no distracting presidential or congressional race.

So far, President Bill Clinton has stayed away from the issue, but during the campaign he emphatically denounced the idea of sending taxpayer dollars to private schools. President George Bush campaigned heavily for it. Now, some Republicans are making

headlines out of saying Mr. Clinton is sending his daughter, Chelsea, to a private school yet refuses to give less well-off parents the same choice.

While the idea of giving low- and middle-income parents more of a chance to send their children to private schools is appealing, many education analysts say the voucher initiative falls down in its details.

Will \$2,600 really help poor parents afford private school tuitions, which can be \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year and more? If all these new small private schools pop up, as supporters say, will a new bureau be needed? And, even if the measure passes, won't it get tangled in court because of the constitutional protection against separation of church and state? A lawsuit is almost certain to be filed on the grounds that many parents would be spending tax dollars for Roman Catholic and other religious schools.

With less than a month to go before the Nov. 2 vote, public opinion polls report that the high number of undecided people makes the race too close to call.

MARY JORDAN is on the staff of The Washington Post.

U.S. Entrepreneurs Gear For School Privatization

By Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON — Privatizing public schools, the latest idea in the national quest for good schools at affordable prices, is set for a full-scale tryout in several U.S. cities.

If the experiment shows that a new approach can make education a profitable business, this entrepreneurial venture will soon turn up overseas, too. Several multinational corporations with families abroad appear ready to invest in similar schools. The motive: high academic results at affordable tuition costs.

The key to this approach is a belief, shared by a former head of Yale University and an impressive array of other top educators, that schools ought to be radically re-engineered the way businesses and industries are being overhauled.

By starting over, under new management, schools can use all the best educational ideas to produce private-school quality at public-school prices. This approach is the latest controversial venture of the Tennessee-based businessman Christopher Whittle,

one of a handful of media entrepreneurs who are revolutionizing the field of communications.

His company has gone from producing a city guide to Knoxville, Tennessee, into Whittle Communications, a \$700 million business with blue-chip outside investors and a record for spotting market holes and incubating innovative products for them.

Whittle is the company that introduced Channel One, a news-for-teenagers program that was beamed daily into classrooms as a teaching aid. Since the 12 minutes of news are indissolubly linked to three minutes of commercials, the potential profits were the envy of even the most successful television networks — and an outrage to many teachers, who saw commercialism profaning the classroom.

Whittle's record of exponential visions, and potential for generating controversy, were confirmed by his latest project: building a chain of for-profit schools for average Americans. The plan, at an estimated cost of \$2.5 billion was immediately challenged by teachers' unions and investment analysts.

Called "the Edison Project," in homage to Thomas A. Edison,



Christopher Whittle

who changed civilization by inventing the light bulb, the plan aroused tremendous interest among Americans accustomed to the Reagan administration's philosophy of shaking up inadequate public services by turning over the job to private enterprise.

The notion of privatizing public schools in some fashion "is now part of the psychological landscape in American thinking," said Lee Eisenberg, a former editor of Esquire magazine hired away to work as head of corporate public affairs at Whittle's headquarters.

"Somebody's going to crack it over the next 10 years," he said, citing fledgling ventures such as Educational Alternatives Inc. and its contracts to manage schools in two cities, and the Charter School movement, which seeks to get school boards to give a free hand running a school to an outstanding teacher or group of teachers.

None of these local experiments, however, approaches the Edison Project in the scope of change and scale of application. Mr. Whittle, at the outset, had envisaged 2 million children in Edison schools at the end of the century. That vision was suddenly changed this summer when Whittle Communications announced that it was shelving plans to build new schools and intended instead to manage existing schools.

"We haven't scaled back at all," said Benno C. Schmidt Jr., the head of Edison, about the change. His decision to quit the presidency of Yale earlier last year to head the Whittle venture had lent it credibility. By starting smaller and sooner, he said, "we get to reach a larger population and a more diverse population." As public schools sign up, he said, Whittle can expect to attract more investors.

Instead of paying an estimated

\$15 million per site, Whittle expects to renovate existing schools in the Edison mode for under \$4 million a piece. This means that Edison can start managing public schools next fall and open a few private schools in 1996.

That goal, which would cost \$40 million to hire teachers and market the project, can be met with the existing investment of Whittle Communications and of the two original investors: Associated Newspapers Holdings, the press group of Lord Rothermere in Britain; and Philips Electronics, the Dutch technology multinational. Times Warner, another original investor, has frozen its share, for internal reasons that Mr. Eisenberg said have nothing to do with the Edison project's evolution.

Whittle contends that Edison schools can operate at an annual cost of \$6,300 per pupil, roughly what the Education Department says is the per-pupil cost in public schools. The difference is that Edison schools are supposed to provide the same results as private schools costing twice as much.

Whittle executives said that the strongest interest was coming from big cities like Washington, D.C.

ONE major obstacle to a sweeping success for Edison is the wide-spread suspicion that the new budget hinges on firing teachers to buy technology. The Whittle company had promised to unveil a detailed blueprint this fall.

"It's not just new didactic technologies. It's a whole new approach that gets away from having one big person standing up and talking at 30 little people lined up in their desks," Mr. Eisenberg said.

This ambitious program has not convinced investment analysts that Whittle can manufacture schools in a way that makes them a paying business on a vast scale.

But Mr. Eisenberg maintains that parents are screaming for better schools and that Edison is about to start supplying them — and not just in the United States.

Edison's pioneers are already talking about doing a pilot school of their own abroad to show that it is a good product in foreign markets. "This concept can travel and will travel," Mr. Eisenberg said.

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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International Education / A Special Report

English for Foreigners at U.S. Colleges

By Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON — For almost all American colleges and universities, it has become a critical financial need to attract a flow of fee-paying foreign students.

Asia is emerging as a big new source of these students, including many Japanese and a steadily swelling contingent from China. Many of these full-union students, who may speak English with apparent fluency but lack the language tools for academic work, come from the Arab countries and Latin America.

Successful in filling classrooms and laboratories and composing some potential foreign leaders to America, this ambitious attempt to reach out is often dogged by a linguistic handicap: Many foreign students in this generation cannot operate adequately in English in an academic environment.

Since they cannot afford to spurn the potential revenue, many U.S. institutions of higher learning are accepting students with inadequate English and then turning them over to intensive English language-training programs that teach them how to read, write and argue with the university's best American students.

A profitable, growing field, teaching English in America has its special challenges. Such students typically resent having to learn English when they want to get on to their real subjects.

Many are suffering from culture shock as they start living without their own supportive culture. "So, there is lots of hand-holding involved," according to Gilbert Couss, director of the English Language Institute at American University in Washington.

His center is a leader among the 60-plus similar programs at universities across the country from Boston University to the University of California. These intensive-English programs exist now at most state universities, which want foreign students to balance local students paying low tuition.

"It's an enlightened approach because we do not turn down a student just because his English is weak," Mr. Couss said. A few top universities reject applicants who fail to score well on standard English placement tests, but linguists like Mr. Couss maintain that language skills are not a good indicator of academic potential.

To reinforce classroom lessons, teachers use the surrounding environment — for example, American television to bring in contemporary events. Students are helped to dissect speeches, then write and give their own.

Higher teaching standards — these programs now require advanced degrees — have helped promote this specialty out of its status as a poor relation on campus.

Until the 1960s, the field was dominated by TEFL, teaching English as a foreign language, in which some native English speakers would be brought into classrooms for discussions so students could be exposed to different accents.

The new field has its own unpronounceable acronym, ESL, for English as a Second Language. Training, and its own self-polishing association, UCIEP, a consortium of institutions with intensive English programs.

Increasingly recognized as a valuable specialty, the intensive English programs have started adding a new dimension: teaching foreign teaching assistants how to teach American students.

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In today's heterogeneous classroom, the training of French teachers has come under scrutiny.

French Divided on the Need for Pedagogy

By Mary Follain

PARIS — Last month, a 16-year-old French schoolboy killed a fellow pupil with a pistol that friends said he had been carrying around in his schoolbag for days. Although French secondary teachers rarely have to deal with extreme violence of this kind, the strains they face in today's heterogeneous classrooms are much the same as those of their colleagues in the United States and Britain.

The difference is that the traditional training of French teachers is more suited to the Napoleonic elite it was intended for than to the contemporary school.

Ever since Napoleon, their training has always put the emphasis on the need to have a thorough knowledge of the subject to be taught and not on how to teach it.

Secondary teachers in France are employed by the Education Ministry and must go where its computer sends them. Often, their first posting is a traumatic experience. A quirk in the system means that the most inexperienced teachers are invariably dispatched to the most difficult schools. Teachers are allowed a preference, but the computer allocates postings according to a complicated system of points: The more senior the teacher, the more points they have and the more likely they are to be sent where they want. Young, single ones end up in the "bad" areas.

Three years ago, when the ministry realized that it would have to recruit 300,000 new teachers by the end of the century simply to

replace those due for retirement, teacher training reform took on added urgency. In two years, between 1990 and 1991, Lionel Jospin, then the Socialist government's education minister, replaced the entire teacher training system with 29 new centers, called Instituts Universitaires de Formation des Maîtres (IUFMs), which are now trying to give teachers a more practical training combining pedagogical theory with classroom experience.

The centers immediately became the subject of controversy. The rightist opposition of the time claimed that Mr. Jospin had set up the centers too quickly because he wanted to please leftist teaching unions and the right threatened to abolish them if it came to power.

The unions hoped the centers would break down the barriers between the various categories of teachers and give more status to primary school teachers, who, under the old system, were trained in local normal schools. Future secondary school teachers simply studied their subject at a university, often to an extremely high academic level, and this was the only preparation they had for their qualifying examination, the CAPES (Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat de l'Enseignement du Second Degré). They had no practical training until taking up their first post.

The IUFMs train them all, including future secondary teachers preparing the CAPES in a university, providing them with the practical experience and pedagogical theory they previously lacked.

Unlike the old normal schools, the centers are attached to univer-

sities but cooperation between them has not been easy. Bernard Cornu, who is director of the Grenoble IUFM and president of an association grouping all 29, said, "This is because universities are only interested in the academic preparation and do not want to lose their monopoly in preparing future secondary teachers for the CAPES. They are afraid that we will steal their students."

"The changes they finally announced are really a compromise that tries to please everyone. They have abolished the pedagogical theory part of the CAPES oral, which Mr. Jospin introduced, and, instead, starting in 1994, it will again be more subject-based although candidates will be asked questions on the education system and school administration. That is a disappointment to us but first-year students must still spend at least two weeks observing a teacher in the classroom and they will do more pedagogical theory in their second year than before."

Mr. Cornu added: "It could have been worse. At least it is now accepted that students must spend some time in schools."

ject is all that matters," said Mr. Cornu, "whereas Mr. Bayron, who taught Latin for eight years in secondary schools, does not agree. Feeling ran so high this summer that Mr. Ballardur had to arbitrate.

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International Education / A Special Report

Eggheads à la Lyonnaise

By Michael Balter

LYON — Until five years ago, French physicist Patrick Oswald had made all the career moves that might be expected from an up-and-coming scientist in his field. He attended the elite Ecole Polytechnique in Paris (before it moved out of town) and went on to get his doctorate at the high-powered physics laboratories at the suburban Orsay campus of the University of Paris. And after he landed a coveted position with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) — the huge French research organization that is Europe's largest agency for

basic research — he could have stayed comfortably in Paris for the rest of his career.

Thus, when Mr. Oswald left the French capital in 1988 to take a position at the new Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) in Lyon, which had just opened its doors to students the year before, some of his colleagues were worried that he might be committing professional suicide. But Mr. Oswald was attracted by the opportunity to create his own research laboratory at the newest of France's so-called grandes écoles, the elite institutions designed to educate the country's best and brightest. Moreover, the ENS of Lyon, which admits only about 100 new students each year, is France's first and only grande école outside of Paris devoted entirely to such "hard" sciences as physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics.

The Lyon ENS is considered one of the success stories in the French government's attempt to "decentralize" university-level science education as well as basic research in the 1980s and early 1990s. Under the previous Socialist administration, this effort was part of an overall drive to redress the lopsided concentration of institutions in Paris as compared to the rest of the country. And although the economic recession currently gripping France has led the new conservative government to put the brakes on some of these projects, in the

sciences, at least, many of them are still going forward.

Paris is one of the most important enclaves of scientific firepower in the world, but its very success has created a problematic imbalance. For example, the Ile de France, as Paris and its surrounding suburbs are called, is home to 18.8 percent of the French population, but about 27 percent of all French university students. A total of 52 percent of the CNRS's 11,000 scientists work within the region, and the number is even higher in private industry.

According to François Kourilsky, CNRS director-general, if this imbalance were allowed to continue, it could lead to scientific stagnation. "There is at present a fantastic evolution of science, with new fields appearing and others becoming obsolete," Mr. Kourilsky said. "It is easier to have new things develop in new places than in already overcrowded laboratories."

But most importantly from the point of view of France's science educators, the imbalance has led to a mismatch between the distribution of researchers and that of France's university students. The link between research and teaching is very important, Mr. Kourilsky said. "But the research concentration in Paris makes it difficult for universities in other regions to provide a full offering of courses in every field."

Yet, enticing faculty members to leave the capital for the provinces is not always easy. For example, the original idea behind the building of the Lyon ENS was to move the science schools of four overcrowded grandes écoles in the Paris area, including those of Saint-Cloud and Fontenay-aux-Roses, out of the Ile de France. But in the end, said Guy Aubert, director of the Lyon ENS, "the decentralization didn't work." He said, "No teachers or scientists came here from the old institutions, except a handful who had been appointed expressly with the idea that they would move here. And



Guy Aubert

among 300 technical staff, only seven or eight came."

This meant that Mr. Aubert and a small team of senior scientists had to build the faculty from scratch, with the result that most of the researchers who have been recruited are relatively young. Jean-Pierre Hansen, head of the school's physics laboratories, says that the lower cost of living in Lyon has helped attract junior faculty members.

"Most French researchers are civil servants," Mr. Hansen said, "so we cannot offer people higher salaries for coming here, like they can in the United States. But when I moved from Paris, I doubled the size of my apartment for roughly the same price. And the food is about as good, but your restaurant bill is cut in half."

Another attraction for younger faculty members has been the opportunity to become independent scientists much earlier in their careers. "In France, a scientist usually doesn't move after receiving his doctorate, and remains more or less the student of his old boss," Mr. Oswald said. "This was an excellent opportunity for me to get out from under that shadow and put together my own research team."

Nevertheless, there are disadvantages to moving out of the capital, particularly in the area of scientific collaboration. "It's not as easy to attract the international scientific jet set," said Mr. Hansen.

MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris.

England: Science and 'Soft' Subjects

By Barry James

PARIS — Britain's secretary of education, John Patten, assailing what he called the "cultural Disneyland" of some university degree courses, is seeking to encourage students to take up more rigorous courses in science and technology.

"What I really want," Mr. Patten said in a recent article, "is a counter-revolution against the pseudo-religions of radical sociology, the flabby social sciences and the apocalyptic diatribes of extreme environmentalism that now pass for serious intellectual activity."

Mr. Patten said he has asked his department to find out why so many students are turning away from science and technology, to enroll in what are seen as soft subjects such as media studies, literary theory, feminism, Third World studies and radical sociology.

The government is trying to encourage science studies by giving higher grants to them than to arts courses. Nevertheless, it faces an uphill struggle in weaning university undergraduates away from the arts subjects that have traditionally been the means of entering the civil service and getting high-paying jobs in the financial sector.

"Science plays a lot less significant part in the British culture than it does in the culture of many other European countries," said Peter Briggs, executive secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS). "Science and engineers are not valued in the way that they are in many other places. There is a sense in which people see a science degree more as a vocational than an educational qualification. But why shouldn't

they see a science degree as a basic route of entry into the civil service, into banking or wherever in the same way that they view an English degree? This would help us to have a society in which science pervaded the culture much more than it does at the moment."

Three years ago, BAAS set up a national commission to look into the long-term future of education and science. It is scheduled to release its findings next month in the form of a paperback book.

In answer to Mr. Patten's question, Mr. Briggs said one problem is the narrowly focused nature of Britain's examination system, which obliges young people who remain in school past the age of 16 to specialize in only two or three related subjects for entry into university.

"We would argue that everyone should do both some science and some art past the age of 16," he said. "This would benefit people who continued to study arts subjects because they would have a higher degree of scientific literacy. They would have a stronger sense of ordinary literacy and communications skills, which would be a good thing either."

William Waldegrave, the minister for science, said at the BAAS's annual meeting last month that the government is determined "to counter ignorance of and even hostility to science which is too widespread in Britain."

Yet, Mr. Waldegrave said he was disappointed to note that this year's A-level examinations — this is the exam that counts for university entrance — showed a decline in the number of people taking science subjects and mathematics.

Mr. Briggs said he doubted the government would be able to reverse the situation merely by devoting more money to science education.

"I think it is a question of attitude," he said. "The government seems to be dead set on the notion that A-level is the gold standard, and is not prepared to change it. So long as that attitude remains, it's going to be very difficult to shift things."

Mr. Briggs said that arts courses are seen as more creative and also as more likely to lead to a well-paying job, unlike in France, where the best schools — the grandes écoles — are science, math or engineering-based.

What is applicable to England and Wales is not necessarily true of Scotland, which has a separate education system and a far greater emphasis on science.

M. R. Waldegrave said the challenge is not only a question of popularizing science and technology in schools, but also for "employers in industry and elsewhere to provide levels of reward and career opportunities which demonstrate the value they attach to having scientists and technologists on their staff, both in specialized and also in more general roles."

At the same time, he said, scientists ought to do what they have a reputation for not doing.

"I want you to communicate, to publicize your work, even to use a really dirty word, popularize your work. I also want you to shun the scientific ghetto, which sometimes is part of the cause of the trouble."

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

In Germany, Science Loses to Economics

Continued from page 9

simply a more cost-intensive course," said Manfred Ritz, a spokesman for the Chemical Industry Association in Frankfurt.

But the teachers believe that the cuts should be made elsewhere. "I find it particularly annoying that some people think they can allow themselves to save in the education sector," Mr. Asselborn said.

School officials say tight finances mean schools cannot be spared and many German school districts are cutting across the board. The most popular technique has been to reduce the total number of instruction hours, which is mostly accomplished by cutting out classes on Saturday, a traditional feature of German schools. In Berlin, the five-day school week was introduced in 1991 and with that a reduction in teaching time. In Baden-Württemberg, for example, a previous 35-hour

school week for upper-level high school students will be cut to 30 hours as of next year.

Volker Gehlhaar, a spokesman for the Cultural Ministry in Baden-Württemberg, which controls the school plan, said 35 hours of class time "is simply too much for the kids." But Michael Beer, the personal assistant to Hans-Jürgen Kleinmann, the Berlin official in charge of schools, says money is behind the cuts. "Naturally, the budget cuts are the most significant point."

The reduction from six to five days of instruction saved seven teaching hours at some schools, and the city's teaching system managed to cut 1,500 jobs and save about 105 million Deutschmarks (\$66 million) from the move. But he insists that science classes have not been hit harder than others.

To date, Germany's chemical companies are not complaining about the cuts. Those responsible for training programs at Bayer AG say they have not noticed a decline in the

quality of candidates. Renate Hoer, a spokeswoman for the Society of German Chemists, says this should not be surprising. High school chemistry does not make you a chemist. But the reduced instruction on the high school level can lead to a lack of acceptance of the chemical industry, she said.

Mr. Ritz noted that since knowledge of chemistry is key to understanding environmental problems, insufficient science knowledge can result in citizens who are uninformed about key environmental questions.

The association wants schools to offer two hours of chemistry classes weekly beginning in the eighth grade. Given the state of many local budgets, the suggestion looks more like a wish list than a scientific reality.

MIRIAM WIDMANN is a journalist based in Berlin.

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Pupils Log On to the Global Classroom

Continued from page 9

can work at that computer while the others are doing something else.

At times, students come up with uses that were not planned. Claremont College, a Tasmania, Australia, school that caters to students aged 16-19, initially found that the network could compromise discipline, writes Andrew Fluck, who runs the school's computer network.

"Students would gossip by E-mail to friends in different buildings and countries, instead of concentrating on the work in class," according to Mr. Fluck. But that problem has faded as teachers and students have learned more about the network's resources and the

school now feels it is a major gain. International E-mail to and from Claremont rose from 50 messages per day in January to about 300 at present.

Much of what the Internet does could be handled by ordinary mail or library trips, albeit with slower response time. But many teachers find that the network, where answers may flow in instantly from 10 time zones away, is more in line with the MTV generation's expectations of speed and responsiveness.

"It seems to fit in the scheme of their thinking, not as a toy, but as another electronic instrument that they have in their world," writes Wilda Neckley of St. Anne Tri-Parish School in Beaumont, Texas. "My generation sees it as a marvel;

their generation sees it as something that should be there."

Adding the network to a traditional classroom task can add motivation, Internet fans say. Children at Memorial Middle School in Houston, for instance, have used the network to send newspaper articles to other schools, which published them in their school papers.

Rochester Institute of Technology in New York has applied the network to a women-in-science program, allowing girls to contact mentors to explore career options.

Children in Britain, the United States and Australia have taken part in an Internet oral history project. Each is finding an older person, interviewing him or her about life during World War II.

Network devotees over tire of listing places students can "go" on the net: Russian laboratories, research stations at the South Pole.

the Library of Congress, the offices of peace groups in Croatia and Serbia, and, of course, the classrooms of all the other Internet-connected schools.

The Singapore American School is just making the leap to the net, having opened accounts this summer on a Singapore government computer. Tim Dickson, a science teacher who is coordinating it, has already taken some flak from skeptics. But he is a firm proponent of the network.

"The resources that it makes available to bring into the classroom from one day to the next are phenomenal," he wrote.

"... Kids aren't afraid of computers and technology. Many will be beyond the within weeks or months of getting their hands on it.

JOHN BURGESS writes on technology for The Washington Post.

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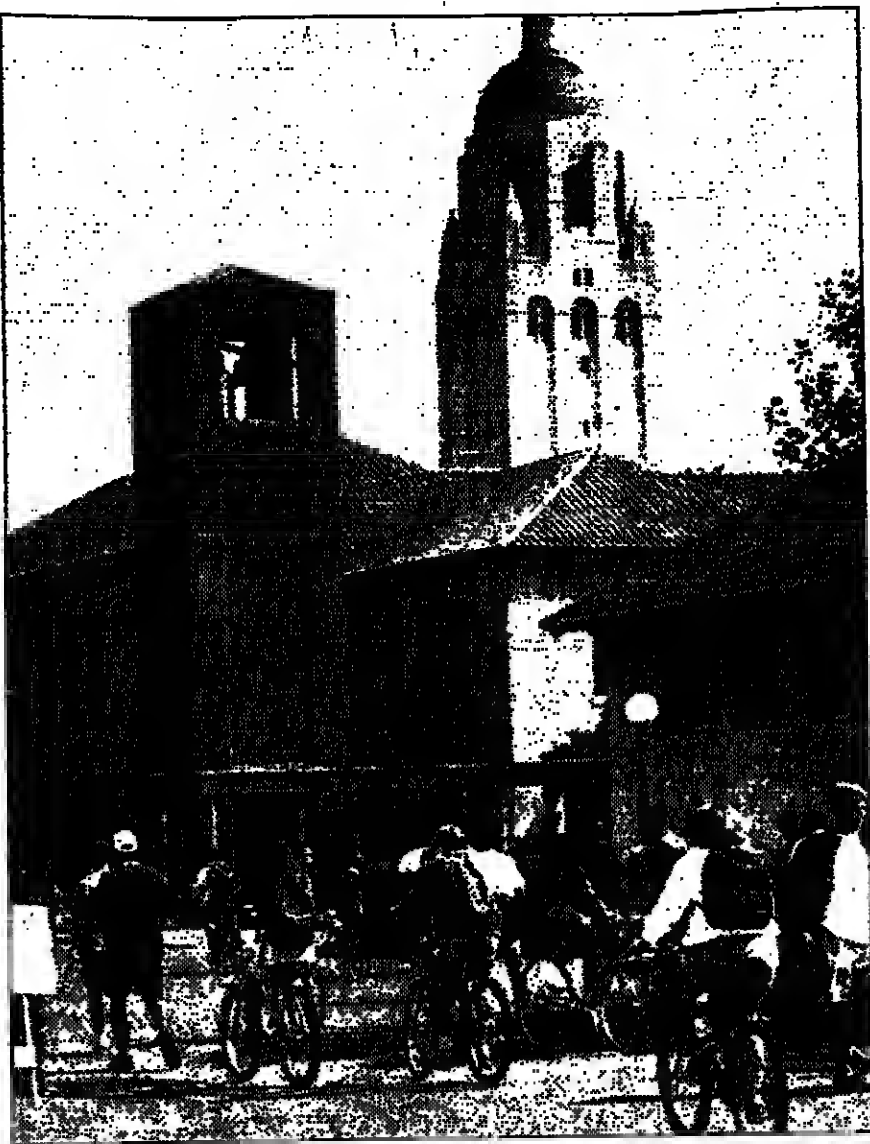
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The Solid-Gold U.S. Diploma

Continued from page 9

cost of a bachelor's degree by a fourth. The elite education establishment, however, maintains that not only are the colleges doing everything they can to keep costs down, but that even students who pay the full comprehensive fee — in other words, those who receive no financial aid — are highly subsidized in terms of what it costs the colleges to provide their services.



Landmarks on the Stanford campus: Clock Tower, left, and Hoover Tower.

professor in a private liberal arts or private doctorate-granting institution was 3.7 percent. The year before, it was 5.1 percent for the former and 4.6 percent for the latter.

Japanese Reinvent a Revolution

By Steven Brull

Tsukuba, Japan — Reona Esaki, recipient of the 1973 Nobel Prize in physics, has made a "big discovery" since taking over the reins of Japan's leading science university last year.

students to collaborate on research. "The problem was they couldn't make it work in Japan."

Among the most radical changes made to the traditional university structure in Japan was the jettisoning of the *koza*, or



Reona Esaki

chair, system. Although common in the West, it had become a major obstacle in Japan. "In the old feudal chair system, the professor was emperor," Mr. Nannichi said.

Having spent his first year learning the ropes, Mr. Esaki, 68, is ready to serve as a catalyst for change. Most important, he said, was greater emphasis on graduate education and on collaboration in research with the dozens of national and private-sector laboratories that comprise Tsukuba Science City.

Graduate education is becoming more important because of the aging of the Japanese society, he said, noting that the population of 18-year-olds peaked last year at 2 million. There is less need for mass education, and more for higher quality education for individuals, including those who wished to continue their education after joining the work force.

"In the past, the population was increasing, and we just had to provide facilities to meet the demand." Now, he said, what was needed were "better Japanese."

Mr. Esaki plans to revitalize research and scientific education at Tsukuba by promoting interchanges with laboratories. Ideas include the appointment of leading researchers at local labs as adjunct professors and the participation of

students in projects outside the university. The broader goal is to try to replicate the cross-fertilization process between universities and industry that has occurred in the United States.

There is little tradition of such intermingling in Japan, chiefly because of fears that contact with the private sector would corrupt academic objectives. Japanese industry also has been preoccupied with applied research, and has had little inclination to provide support to basic research that has little immediate practical value.

Now, though, that may change. Japanese high-tech industries, facing stagnant and saturated markets, see original ideas as the key to creating attractive products and cultivating new markets. And Tsukuba, at least, has broken with tradition and picked a president whose scientific career was in the private sector.

"As a scientist, I cannot survive without innovation," Mr. Esaki said. "Industry also must do something new."

STEVEN BRULL is the International Herald Tribune's correspondent in Tokyo.

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China Opens the Doors to Private Sector

Continued from page 9

Communists came to power. In a country where the annual average urban income is about 1,800 yuan (\$310) and the average peasant's income less than half that amount, Guangya Elementary Boarding School charges a one-time enrollment fee of 180,000 yuan and annual tuition of 4,200 yuan.

country. It is not conducive to the healthy development of the youth. We do not agree to it."

Shanghai's education authorities have received more than 10 applications to set up private colleges since the founding last year of Shanghai College, China's first full-time private tertiary institution opened since the Revolution. Students who want to enter private colleges still must take the national

entrance exams but have to find their own jobs after graduation.

There is nothing wrong with those who want to invest more in their children's education," said Mr. Zhu in a commentary in the People's Daily newspaper. "But the question is whether these schools can fully implement the education policies of the government."

"It is imperative that every school run locally persists in the principle of benefiting the public and making profits should not be the prime purpose of running a school," Mr. Zhu said.

"We must clearly point out that fostering aristocrats runs counter to the education policy in our

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NYSE

Monday's 3 p.m.

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	35.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.15
WMT	15.00	+0.05
PG	12.00	+0.02
KO	10.00	+0.01
CVX	8.00	+0.03
BP	7.00	+0.02
AMT	6.00	+0.01
TRW	5.00	+0.02
GM	4.00	+0.01
F	3.00	+0.01
GM	2.00	+0.01
AMT	1.00	+0.01
TRW	0.50	+0.01
GM	0.25	+0.01
F	0.10	+0.01
GM	0.05	+0.01
F	0.02	+0.01
GM	0.01	+0.01

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AMT	6.00	+0.01
TRW	5.00	+0.02
GM	4.00	+0.01
F	3.00	+0.01
GM	2.00	+0.01
AMT	1.00	+0.01
TRW	0.50	+0.01
GM	0.25	+0.01
F	0.10	+0.01
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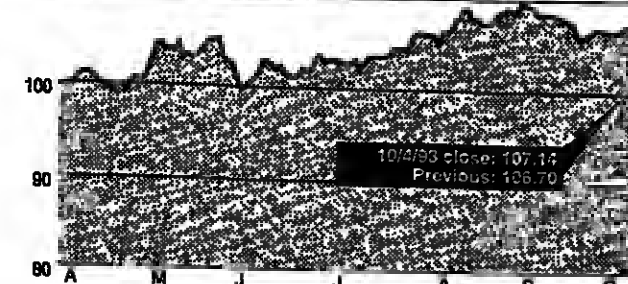
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, October 5, 1993

Page 13

THE TRIB INDEX: 107.14

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Max. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	122.78	122.78	+0.02
Europe	40%	107.04	106.00	+0.96
N. America	35%	92.74	92.88	-0.14

Industrial Sectors	Max. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	108.81	109.59	+0.02
Utilities	112.67	111.87	+0.72
Finance	116.28	116.03	+0.20
Services	116.96	116.52	+0.38
Capital Goods	102.77	102.27	+0.68
Raw Materials	102.77	102.07	+0.69
Consumer Goods	88.28	88.82	+0.52
Miscellaneous	111.97	109.91	+1.87

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Pricing For BNP Is Called Attractive

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to assure the long-term success of its huge privatization campaign, France set Monday what analysts called an attractive price for Banque Nationale de Paris.

In addition, the government broke with former policies by inviting six foreign investors to become long-term shareholders in the second-largest French bank.

The sale of BNP, France's largest privatization offer, will raise 28 billion francs (\$4.9 billion) for the government's recession-drained coffers. It will begin Tuesday and run through Oct. 12, with the Finance Ministry asking 240 francs per share for individuals and institutional investors, and 249.6 francs for long-term core shareholders.

The shares are expected to start trading Oct. 18, AFP-Extel News reported.

The price — about 30 times BNP's projected 1993 earnings — was lower than the 250-270 francs expected by the market, and below the 259 francs per share net asset value as of June 30.

Analysts said the price reflects the government's desire to guarantee the success of the BNP sell-off, and thus build confidence among French individual investors for the rest of the program, which calls for 20 other companies to be privatized over the next few years.

"If the government erred, it erred on the side of generosity," said Chris Davis, analyst with EYZW in London. "It has a big incentive to get BNP off to a good reception, because there's plenty of sell-offs behind it."

However, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur said in a speech last week that the government would not be "generous" in the sale of BNP.

See PRIVATIZE, Page 17

Favoring the Far-Flung Templeton Fund's Returns Are High

By Kathryn Jones
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — While some managers of international funds hang on to the German central bank's every move and on the latest trade figures from Japan, J. Mark Mobius tracks a Turkish steel-maker, the telephone company that serves Rio de Janeiro and the Nigerian stock exchange.

Emerging markets are his game, and he is one of the hottest portfolio managers in an area where growth potential is enormous, yet economic and political turmoil is commonplace.

With an office in Hong Kong and a frenetic travel schedule, Mr. Mobius directs the Far East division for Templeton Funds and manages emerging markets portfolios, overseeing more than \$2 billion.

His Templeton Developing Markets Fund, begun in late 1991, ranks among the top performers this year. In the third quarter, it returned a healthy 12.7 percent. An offshoot of the older Templeton Emerging Markets Fund, it has grown from \$22.3 million in assets at the end of 1991 to \$480.3 million at the end of August.

"American investors are discovering equities," Mr. Mobius said. "We're seeing the flow of money from bank deposits to mutual funds and equity funds, and then people think globally as they want to diversify. A small percentage of that money is going to emerging markets. But that small percentage amounts to a heck of a lot."

Although his investments span the globe, Asian markets are his specialty. Mr. Mobius, who was born in New York, has lived the last 20 years in Asia. Now 57, he joined Templeton in 1987 as managing director of the Far East division.

In addition to the Developing Markets and Emerging Markets funds, he is managing the China World Fund, a closed-end fund begun in Sep-

Markets Remain Calm Despite Moscow Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

World financial markets took the dramatic events in Russia in stride on Monday, and major markets in Europe, closest to the scene, firmed as President Boris Yeltsin emerged triumphant.

The dollar, after a run-up Sunday night and early Monday as fighting raged at several places in Moscow, lost all its gains later Monday. Traders said the victory of the established order in Russia was allowing market participants to refocus on less-than-brilliant U.S. economic fundamentals.

Gold, which with the dollar has been a traditional safe-haven buy, did not benefit from the events in Moscow, either. On the New York Commodity Exchange, gold for December delivery closed at \$354.60 an ounce, down \$2.30 from Friday.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index rose 0.98 percent to 107.04. In New York, the blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.91, to 3,577.20, but several broad-market indexes rose.

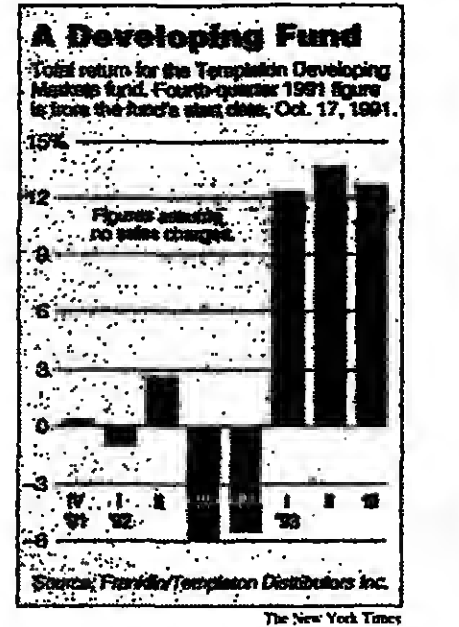
The Frankfurt stock market, which had been extremely hard-hit in August 1991 at the time of the attempted coup against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, took the new upsets phlegmatically. The DAX index closed Monday's floor trade 11.63 points higher, at 1,923.72.

The price of the 10-year German government bond also rose. "The troops are behind Yeltsin, the whole world is supporting him and that's seen as very positive," said Nikolaus Junk, head of trading at Bankhaus Rauschel & Co. in Munich.

On the Deutsche Terminbörse, the futures and options exchange, December bond futures ended at 98.99, near the top of Monday's trading range of 98.63 to 99.05.

Conflict or unrest in Russia tends to undermine the value of the Deutsche mark and securities denominated in marks because Germany is geographically close to Russia and has strong economic links with Eastern Europe.

On Aug. 19, 1991, news of the Moscow coup wiped around 9 percent off the DAX's value in one day.



Ford Names New Chairman

The Associated Press

DEARBORN, Michigan — Harold Poling, the chairman of Ford Motor Co., will retire at the end of the year and is being replaced by the president of the company's automotive division, Alexander Trotman, the automaker said Monday.

Mr. Poling, who turns 68 next week and has worked at Ford for 42 years, will turn over the titles of chairman, chief executive and president to Mr. Trotman on Nov. 1, Mr. Poling said. He has been chairman since 1990.

Mr. Trotman, 60, has worked for Ford for 38 years and is president and chief operating officer of the Worldwide Automotive Group.

Mr. Trotman will be the sixth chief executive in Ford's history. He had widely been expected to succeed Mr. Poling and the news was met with little surprise on Wall Street.

Mr. Poling said Mr. Trotman "has the unanimous endorsement of the board of directors and my personal support and best wishes."

Emie Lofton, vice president of the United Auto Workers union, also praised Mr. Trotman's appointment.

"I think it was a fine choice," said Mr. Lofton, whose union last month reached a three-year contract agreement with Ford. "I think he has an excellent relationship with the UAW."

Mr. Trotman was among three top executives who were promoted by Ford last year in apparent preparation for the next generation of leadership at the carmaker.

Nynex Backs Viacom With \$1.2 Billion

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Viacom Inc. announced Monday that Nynex Corp. would invest \$1.2 billion in Viacom to shore up its offer for Paramount Communications Inc. and fend off the competing bidder, QVC Network Inc.

Nynex, one of the seven regional Bell telephone companies, said the investment signals strong support for the Paramount takeover. The additional money, if it were all used to reinforce the bid for Paramount, would put a new Viacom offer close to QVC's, at about \$78 a share, compared with about \$79.75 based on Monday's closing stock price.

Viacom is widely expected to raise its cash and stock offer for Paramount to match or top QVC's offer, but probably not until QVC announces firm financing for its bid.

Viacom will give Nynex preferred stock, convertible into Viacom Class B nonvoting stock at \$70 a share. Those See VIACOM, Page 16

Thinking Ahead

Reproducing the Asian Miracle

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — What if the Asian tigers started breeding like rabbits? If clones of Taiwan and Singapore started popping up all over the world, in Africa and in Latin America and in Eastern Europe?

After an exhaustive study of the causes of the East Asian "miracle," the World Bank says it might happen. Some of the most important factors behind the East Asians' incredible success could be copied by other countries.

Some Asians go even further, touting the Asian model as the world's next dominant economic and political system, the 21st-century successor to Western free-market capitalism.

People in the industrial countries, many of whom are feeling increasingly besieged by Asian competition, may not be thrilled by all this.

But at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington last week, some of the West's leading lights, including Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, and Kenneth Clarke, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, held up Asia's economic superstars as fine examples to the rest of the world.

Daunting though it may seem to many Europeans and Americans, rising Third World prosperity is actually good for the Western economies. Most industrial countries would be worse off today if the dynamic economies of East Asia were not creating booming new markets for their exports.

In a world threatened by explosive tensions between rich and poor, and disruptive mass migrations, Asia's success is a factor for global stability.

Here are some of the World Bank's measures of that success:

For 30 years, East Asia has been the world's fastest-growing region, with more of the growth occurring in eight countries: Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore; and more recently Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Since 1960, these eight countries have grown twice as fast as the rest of East Asia, three times as

Mexico Sets Program to Lift Wages

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Staff Writer

MEXICO CITY — President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has announced a complex plan to raise Mexican wages and bolster the nation's economy.

His proposals address U.S. concerns about American jobs displaced by cheap Mexican labor under the North American Free Trade Agreement and lay the groundwork for the 1994 presidential election campaign.

Mr. Salinas said Sunday that the measures would allow Mexico to use the advantages it earned in five years of fiscal discipline. In that time, inflation has been trimmed to single-digit levels and foreign debt has been substantially cut.

The stimulus package includes individual and corporate tax cuts, lower prices for industrial electricity and diesel fuel, lower cargo rates at the nation's airports and on its railroad, and accelerated corporate depreciation for investments.

Those measures are being taken in addition to wage increases, which for the first time will take into account Mexican workers' increasing productivity, a promise Mr. Salinas made to President Bill Clinton when side agreements on NAFTA were negotiated.

The cost of the package is thought to be roughly \$6 billion, which equals the budget surplus that Mr. Salinas has said he plans to use.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits		Oct. 4	
American \$	1.00	3-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	6-month	3 3/4-3 1/2
British £	1.66	9-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
French FF	6.55	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4		
German DM	1.36				
Italian Lira	2036				
Japanese Yen	160				
Swiss Franc	2.00				
Other Dollar Values					
Australian \$	1.48				
Canadian \$	0.75				
Chinese Yuan	8.27				
HK Dollar	7.75				
Indian Rupee	47.5				
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36				
New Zealand \$	1.35				
Philippine Peso	48.0				
Singapore Dollar	1.36				
South African Rand	12.5				
South Korean Won	200				
Thai Baht	50.0				
Taiwan Dollar	24.6				
Yen	160				

Key Money Rates		Oct. 4	
3-month Treasury bill	7.25	3-month Euro	3 1/2-3 3/4
6-month Treasury bill	7.50	6-month Euro	3 3/4-3 1/2
9-month Treasury bill	7.75	9-month Euro	3 1/2-3 3/4
1-year Treasury bill	8.00	1-year Euro	3 1/2-3 3/4
3-month Treasury note	8.25		
6-month Treasury note	8.50		
9-month Treasury note	8.75		
1-year Treasury note	9.00		
3-month Treasury bond	9.25		
6-month Treasury bond	9.50		
9-month Treasury bond	9.75		
1-year Treasury bond	10.00		
3-month Corporate bond	10.25		
6-month Corporate bond	10.50		
9-month Corporate bond	10.75		
1-year Corporate bond	11.00		
3-month Municipal bond	11.25		
6-month Municipal bond	11.50		
9-month Municipal bond	11.75		
1-year Municipal bond	12.00		

MARKET DIARY

Events in Russia Push Stocks Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended mostly higher and over-the-counter issues closed at a record high after investors saw a weekend report against President Boris Yeltsin of Russia fizzle out.

Investors played down the sluggish economy amid conflicting reports that left unclear just how strong growth may be.

The surrender of opponents of the Russian president after a weekend revolt heartened investors, and proved Mr. Yeltsin's ability to stay in power, said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at West First Bancorp & Singer in Richmond, Virginia. If Mr. Yeltsin forms a parliament more receptive to modernizing the economy, "he might be able to go forward a bit," Mr. Hays said.

Joseph Bartel, director of investments at Falmestock & Co. in Great Neck, New York, said the fighting in Moscow "doesn't appear to have much impact on the market at the moment. But people are keeping an eye on the situation."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 38 points last week, fell 3.35 points, to 3,577.76, after dropping as low as 3,567.14.

Chevron Corp. led the decline, sliding 2 to 96 1/2, amid concern about its development plans in Kazakhstan and a refinery in California that the

Environmental Protection Agency said was being built without a permit. Pennzoil Co., which owns 17.2 million Chevron shares, plans to issue debentures convertible into 4.78 million of those shares.

Broad-market indicators were higher. Advancing common stocks outpaced declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange by more than 2 to 1.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index gained 0.06 to 461.34, led by retail, household products and semiconductor stocks. A merger between KeyCorp of Albany, New York and Society Corp. of Cleveland boosted regional bank stocks.

The Nasdaq Composite Index gained 1.61 to close at a record 764.84. Among active OTC stocks was Intel Corp., which unveiled a low-cost version of its one-time flagship 386 microprocessor designed for so-called "embedded" applications such as cable-television converters and copiers. Intel plans to replace its less-powerful 186 microprocessor for embedded applications with the 32-bit 386 chip, Intel's shares closed at 72 1/2, unchanged.

HCA Hospital Corp. of America paced the Big Board actives, up 6 1/2 to 29 after Columbia Healthcare said it would acquire HCA, merging the nation's two largest for-profit hospital chains in a stock-swap deal valued at \$5.7 billion.

(Bloomberg, UP)

CALM: Markets Are Little Moved

Continued from Page 15 FT-SE 100 closed 28.4 points higher, at 3,067.7.

In Paris, French shares closed higher after being squeezed higher during the afternoon, forcing operators to cover short positions. Resolution of the Russian crisis in favor of Mr. Yeltsin helped.

Foreign Exchange The dollar shed 3 pence from 111.18 to 111.15, after a weekend of unarmored men filing out of the parliament building, headquarters of rebellious politicians opposed to Mr. Yeltsin.

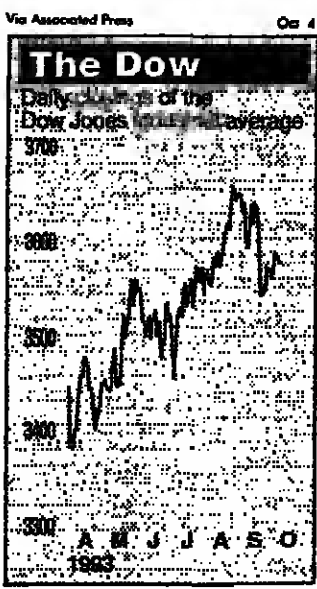
By the New York close, the dollar had slipped to 1.6320 Deutsche marks, sharply beneath its overnight peak at 1.6555 DM and below Friday's New York close of 1.6308 DM.

Dealers said the dollar's overnight rally was tame, given full-fledged battles in Moscow's streets. The modest 2-penny rise signaled that the dollar's allure as a safe haven was waning and dealers were returning to a cool-headed assessment of economic fundamentals.

Recent U.S. data have improved from the extremely sluggish pace of the first half of the year, but the pickup has been insufficient to outweigh the sizable interest rate differential between the United States and Germany, analysts said.

The dollar's fall against the mark depressed its performance against other currencies. It slipped to 105.70 yen from Friday's close at 106.00, to 5.6635 Swiss francs from 5.6915 francs and to 1.4185 Swiss francs from 1.4235.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes HCA, Intel, and KeyCorp.

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Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Industrials, Mid-Cap, Small-Cap, and Total.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

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NYSE Indexes

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NASDAQ Indexes

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AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index: Composite, Industrials, Mid-Cap, Small-Cap, and Total.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

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N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

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Table showing S&P 100 Index Options: Call and Put.

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Table showing EUROPEAN FUTURES: Food, Metals, and Industrials.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing WORLD STOCK MARKETS: Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, and London.

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U.S. Construction Declines in August

WASHINGTON (AP) — Construction spending fell 1.1 percent in August, the first decline in four months, the Commerce Department reported Monday.

Spending totaled \$456 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, down from a revised \$461.3 billion in July, when outlays inched up 0.1 percent rather than fell 0.5 percent as first estimated.

McGraw-Hill Buys Up Maxwell Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — McGraw-Hill Inc. said Monday that it acquired the remaining half of its textbook joint venture with the late Robert Maxwell for \$337.5 million and that it would take a pre-tax charge of \$230 million in the third quarter from the deal.

The unit, called the Macmillan/McGraw-Hill School Publishing Co., was acquired from Macmillan Inc., a unit of Maxwell Communications Corp., one of the companies owned by Robert Maxwell and whose businesses have been tied up in bankruptcy courts in Britain and the United States.

Lubrizol Takes Restructuring Charge

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Lubrizol Corp. said it would record a special pre-tax charge in the third quarter amounting to \$86 million in connection with a restructuring which it estimated would allow annual savings as high as \$50 million by 1996.

Lubrizol also announced that it repurchased 512,000 shares of its common stock during the third quarter and sold 500,000 shares of its holdings in the common stock of Genentech Inc. during the same period.

Investcorp Acquires Camelot Music

LONDON (Reuters) — Investcorp, the Arab investment bank, said Monday it has agreed on behalf of a group of its investors to buy Camelot Music Inc., the U.S. music retailer, from its founder Paul David for an undisclosed sum.

Camelot is one of the largest music retailers in the U.S. with sales last year of \$421 million from 365 stores.

'Jurassic' Makes Box Office History

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — "Jurassic Park" has broken the worldwide box office record previously held by "E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial" by selling more than \$704 million of movie tickets during the past four months.

Discoeurmania has been particularly strong overseas, with international grosses of \$379 million for the Universal release, along with domestic grosses of \$325.7 million. "E.T." grossed \$359.2 million domestically and \$281.3 million overseas in its initial 1982 release, and it topped in 1985 for a combined \$701.4 million worldwide. "Jurassic Park" and "E.T." were produced by Steven Spielberg and released by Universal, which became part of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in 1991.

"Jurassic Park" has become the No. 1 film in Japan, Britain, Hong Kong, Mexico, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. It has not yet been released in France and Spain.

Weekend Box Office

Los Angeles — "Malice," the medical thriller starring Alec Baldwin and Nicole Kidder, earned an estimated \$9.5 million on its debut weekend in the United States.

Following are the top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Table showing Weekend Box Office: Rank, Title, Studio, and Sales.

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Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'Challenge' and 'U.S./AT THE CLOSE' at the top, and 'Special Report on Education' in the middle. It includes various graphics and text blocks.



NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	50	IBM	4.00	4.5	12	100	95	98	+3
150	75	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	150	140	145	+5
200	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	20	200	180	190	+10
300	150	Oracle	0.00	0.0	30	300	280	290	+10
400	200	Sun	0.00	0.0	40	400	380	390	+10
500	250	Lucent	0.00	0.0	50	500	480	490	+10
600	300	Motorola	0.00	0.0	60	600	580	590	+10
700	350	Intel	0.00	0.0	70	700	680	690	+10
800	400	Cisco	0.00	0.0	80	800	780	790	+10
900	450	Novell	0.00	0.0	90	900	880	890	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10	5	Alcoa	0.00	0.0	10	10	9	9.5	+0.5
20	10	Boeing	0.00	0.0	20	20	19	19.5	+0.5
30	15	General Electric	0.00	0.0	30	30	29	29.5	+0.5
40	20	Johnson & Johnson	0.00	0.0	40	40	39	39.5	+0.5
50	25	Pfizer	0.00	0.0	50	50	49	49.5	+0.5
60	30	Merck	0.00	0.0	60	60	59	59.5	+0.5
70	35	Amgen	0.00	0.0	70	70	69	69.5	+0.5
80	40	Abbott	0.00	0.0	80	80	79	79.5	+0.5
90	45	Novartis	0.00	0.0	90	90	89	89.5	+0.5
100	50	Schering-Plough	0.00	0.0	100	100	99	99.5	+0.5

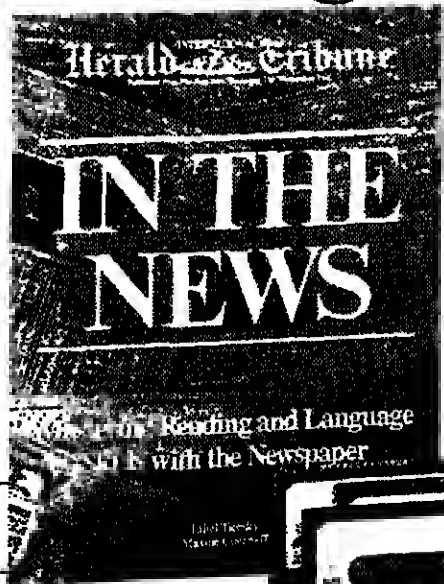
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10	5	Alcoa	0.00	0.0	10	10	9	9.5	+0.5
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30	15	General Electric	0.00	0.0	30	30	29	29.5	+0.5
40	20	Johnson & Johnson	0.00	0.0	40	40	39	39.5	+0.5
50	25	Pfizer	0.00	0.0	50	50	49	49.5	+0.5
60	30	Merck	0.00	0.0	60	60	59	59.5	+0.5
70	35	Amgen	0.00	0.0	70	70	69	69.5	+0.5
80	40	Abbott	0.00	0.0	80	80	79	79.5	+0.5
90	45	Novartis	0.00	0.0	90	90	89	89.5	+0.5
100	50	Schering-Plough	0.00	0.0	100	100	99	99.5	+0.5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
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30	15	General Electric	0.00	0.0	30	30	29	29.5	+0.5
40	20	Johnson & Johnson	0.00	0.0	40	40	39	39.5	+0.5
50	25	Pfizer	0.00	0.0	50	50	49	49.5	+0.5
60	30	Merck	0.00	0.0	60	60	59	59.5	+0.5
70	35	Amgen	0.00	0.0	70	70	69	69.5	+0.5
80	40	Abbott	0.00	0.0	80	80	79	79.5	+0.5
90	45	Novartis	0.00	0.0	90	90	89	89.5	+0.5
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50	25	Pfizer	0.00	0.0	50	50	49	49.5	+0.5
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90	45	Novartis	0.00	0.0	90	90	89	89.5	+0.5
100	50	Schering-Plough	0.00	0.0	100	100	99	99.5	+0.5

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Finland (F.M.)	2,400	1,300	700
France (F.F.)	1,850	1,070	590
Germany (D.M.)	700	385	210
Great Britain (S)	210	115	65
Greece (D)	78,000	41,000	22,000
Ireland (I.R.)	230	125	68
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Switzerland (S.F.)	65,000	37,000	20,000
Sweden (S.K.R.)	3,100	1,700	900
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	3,300	1,800	1,000
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Rest of Africa	780	430	235
	900	485	270

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AMEX

Monday's 3 p.m. closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High/Low/Late/Chg. Lists various stocks including AMBA, AMBA, AMBA, etc.

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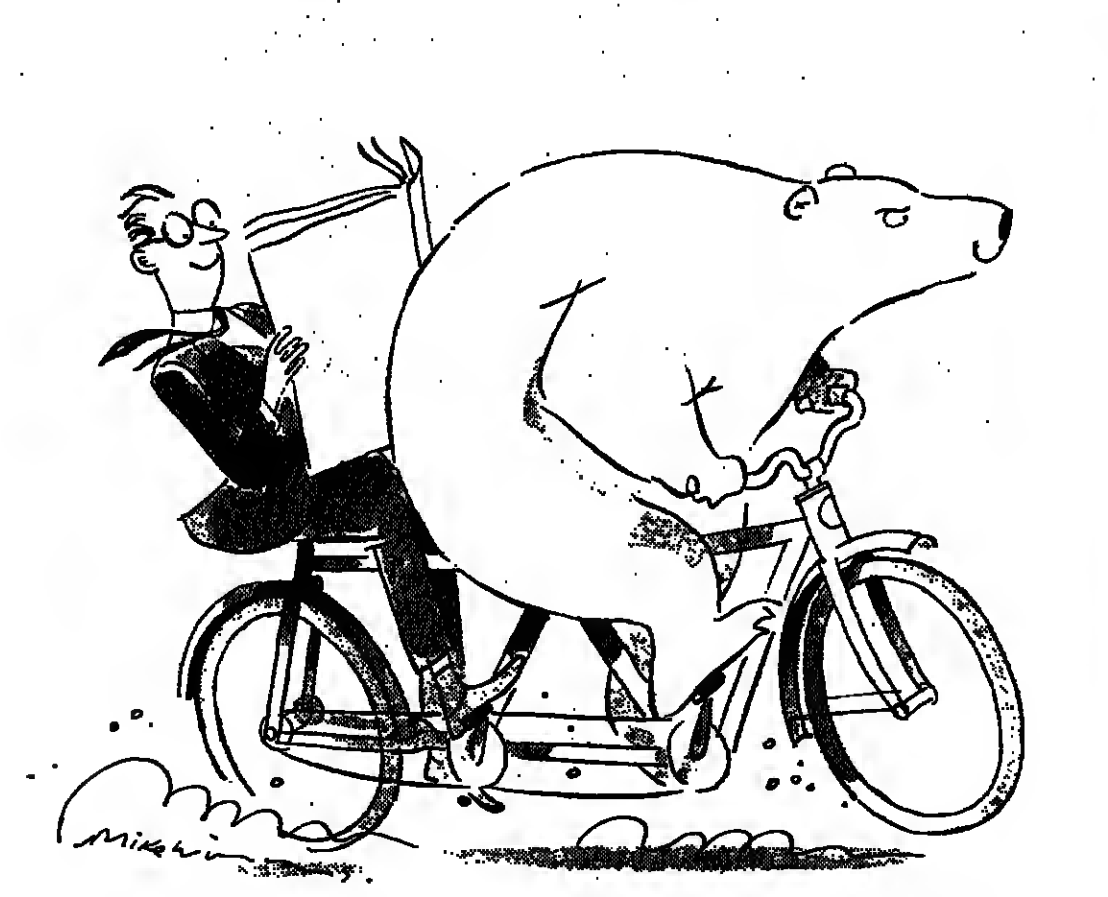
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ASIA/PACIFIC
Asia

NYSE

Monday's 3 p.m.
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Close
12.50	12.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	13.0	125.00	124.00	123.00	124.50
11.00	10.50	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	110.00	109.00	108.00	109.50
10.00	9.50	Apple	0.00	0.00	12.0	100.00	99.00	98.00	99.50
9.00	8.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10.0	90.00	89.00	88.00	89.50
8.00	7.50	Amazon	0.00	0.00	8.0	80.00	79.00	78.00	79.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Close
15.00	14.50	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	150.00	149.00	148.00	149.50
14.00	13.50	IBM	4.00	3.20	13.0	140.00	139.00	138.00	139.50
13.00	12.50	Apple	0.00	0.00	12.0	130.00	129.00	128.00	129.50
12.00	11.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10.0	120.00	119.00	118.00	119.50
11.00	10.50	Amazon	0.00	0.00	8.0	110.00	109.00	108.00	109.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Close
16.00	15.50	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	160.00	159.00	158.00	159.50
15.00	14.50	IBM	4.00	3.20	13.0	150.00	149.00	148.00	149.50
14.00	13.50	Apple	0.00	0.00	12.0	140.00	139.00	138.00	139.50
13.00	12.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10.0	130.00	129.00	128.00	129.50
12.00	11.50	Amazon	0.00	0.00	8.0	120.00	119.00	118.00	119.50

Beijing Moves to Raise Tax Revenue

BEIJING — China's central government plans far-reaching changes in taxation to cut its soaring budget deficit and equalize tax rates among provinces, companies and individuals, economists said Monday.

A Finance Ministry official told a Japanese delegation late last month that the changes, to be implemented Jan. 1, aim to double the share of overall tax revenue received by Beijing.

He said there would be a unified income tax rate for Chinese and foreigners and a unified company tax rate of 33 percent. There also will be a unified value-added tax, a consumption tax on 20 items including tobacco, liquor and gasoline and a business tax on service industries.

Trials of the new system began last year in eight provinces and will swiftly be expanded nationwide, the official said.

"The introduction of this system cannot wait one minute longer," foreign economists quoted him as saying.

But provinces that stand to lose out are resisting the changes.

Zhu Rongji, who is deputy prime minister and head of the central bank, has had "difficult" discussions about the changes with flourishing Guangdong province, the official said.

It is provinces like Guangdong, which is home to three Special Economic Zones that stand to lose most if the reforms are implemented. They pay a lower proportion of revenue to Beijing than others, such as Jiangsu and Shandong.

Guangdong's prosperity has spurred under central government policies allowing it to lure foreign capital with tax breaks and other incentives, while Shandong and other northern provinces are home to unprofitable state industries.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Close
12.50	12.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	13.0	125.00	124.00	123.00	124.50
11.00	10.50	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	110.00	109.00	108.00	109.50
10.00	9.50	Apple	0.00	0.00	12.0	100.00	99.00	98.00	99.50
9.00	8.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10.0	90.00	89.00	88.00	89.50
8.00	7.50	Amazon	0.00	0.00	8.0	80.00	79.00	78.00	79.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Close
15.00	14.50	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	150.00	149.00	148.00	149.50
14.00	13.50	IBM	4.00	3.20	13.0	140.00	139.00	138.00	139.50
13.00	12.50	Apple	0.00	0.00	12.0	130.00	129.00	128.00	129.50
12.00	11.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10.0	120.00	119.00	118.00	119.50
11.00	10.50	Amazon	0.00	0.00	8.0	110.00	109.00	108.00	109.50

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 4, 1993

Fund Name	Assets	Yield	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Close
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL	100.00	3.50	15.0	100.00	99.00	98.00	99.50
WORLDWIDE INVESTMENTS	150.00	4.00	12.0	150.00	149.00	148.00	149.50
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO	200.00	5.00	10.0	200.00	199.00	198.00	199.50
EUROPEAN BOND PORTFOLIO	300.00	6.00	8.0	300.00	299.00	298.00	299.50
ASIAN EQUITY FUND	400.00	7.00	6.0	400.00	399.00	398.00	399.50

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (31-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS

Cunningham Breaks Leg But Eagles Stay Unbeaten

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The Philadelphia Eagles, having lost quarterback Randall Cunningham for at least eight to 10 weeks with a broken leg, found enough heart to rally from a 21-point deficit and overtake the New York Jets, 35-30, in a game turned topsy-turvy by comeback Eric Allen's dazzling 94-yard interception return.

Cunningham, off to a grand start this season, had the fumble in his left leg fractured just above the ankle when he was tackled while scrambling to pass Sunday. He was sandwiched by defensive linemen Scott Merseureau and Marvin Washington, and the full weight of their 560 pounds (254 kilograms) landed on his leg.

"It felt like my leg broke in half," Cunningham said. "When it first happened, I thought maybe it's time to retire. It's not worth it because the game is so dangerous. I started thinking about retiring. After Eric Allen's interception and touchdown, I changed my mind very quickly."

Allen scored to give the Eagles a 35-30 lead with 8:43 left, he saw Cunningham standing on crutches in the tunnel behind the end zone and ran toward him, handing him the football and telling him, "This one's for you baby."

It also was a return for the ages, aided by a crumpling block by fellow cornerback Ben Smith that allowed Allen to go the final 25 yards untouched. The second-longest interception return in team history and more late heroics by the defense put the Eagles at 4-0 and atop the National Football Conference East Division.

Still, despite their giddy smiles in the locker room, the Eagles faced grim circumstances when they returned to work Monday. In addition to Cunningham, who will likely need reconstructive surgery

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Randall Cunningham's leg snapped as the Jets' Scott Merseureau, left, and Marvin Washington fell on him. The Eagles also lost Fred Barnett, their leading receiver, who tore a ligament in his right knee.

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SIDELINES

Endeavour, Tokio Battle for Lead

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AFP) — Grant Dalton's New Zealand Endeavour and the Japanese yacht Tokio, skippered by fellow Kiwi Chris Dickson, continued their battle Monday for the head of the Whitbread 'Round the World' yacht race.

Both followed were sailing to the west of the race fleet, tracked by the Spanish entrant Galicia 93 Pescanova at 0755 GMT. They were bracing themselves for a stint of sprint sailing as they approached equatorial waters, with the northeast trade winds expected to pick up the pace.

The Ukrainian entry Odessa, which joined the race only Sunday after crossing the Atlantic and missing the start, was still stuck in the English Channel.

Sweden's Forsberg Signs NHL Deal

QUEBEC (AFP) — Peter Forsberg of Sweden, one of Europe's best ice-hockey prospects, has signed a four-year contract worth \$4.8 million with the Quebec Nordiques of the National Hockey League, the team said Monday.

But Forsberg, 20, has added a clause to delay his professional debut until April 1994, allowing him to take part in the Lillehammer Winter Olympics next February.

Tracy Wins Indy Car Season Finale

MONTEREY, California (Reuters) — Paul Tracy of Canada, driving a Penske, posted a convincing victory as Nigel Mansell of Britain crashed twice and then retired in the final race of the Indy Car World Series.

Tracy, who took the lead at the first corner Sunday, won his fifth race of the season after fighting off a strong challenge from his Penske teammate, veteran Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi.

Inman Wins 5-Man U.S. Golf Playoff

PINE MOUNTAIN, Georgia (Reuters) — John Inman birdied the first two extra holes to win the Southern Open in a five-way playoff for his second PGA Tour victory.

Mark Brooks, Brad Bryant and Billy Andrade were eliminated when Inman and Bob Estes birdied the first playoff hole. Inman after his 5-iron approach shot landed in the fringe and kicked sharply right to within eight feet of the pin.

For the Record

Steffi Graf underwent surgery to remove bone splinters from her right foot and her doctor said she will need three weeks to recover.

Major league owners voted, 28-0, to approve the \$173 million sale of the Baltimore Orioles to a group headed by Peter Angelos.

NFL ROUNDUP

that will keep him out at least three months. Snyder ruptured a patellar tendon in his right knee, will also need surgery and will not return this year.

Yet, the Eagles joined the New Orleans Saints as the NFL's only unbeaten teams. They won despite trailing by 21-0 early and by 37-28 late after a controversial safety.

They won despite the Jets' 417 yards of offense and Boomer Eason's four touchdown passes. And they won despite using a rusty back-up quarterback, Bubba Brister, who hardly ever practices with the first unit.

But he completed 11 of 16 passes for 108 yards and two touchdowns on the offensive coordinator, Zeke Bratkowski, simplified the offense as much as possible.

The finishing touch came from linebacker Byron Evans, who stopped a scrambling Eason short of a first down on fourth and nine.

In other games, The Associated Press reported: Cunningham wasn't the only quarterback to be hurt Sunday.

Joe Montana of Kansas City was knocked out of the Chiefs-Raiders game in the second quarter when he was hit by Aaron Wallace while running out of bounds. Montana has an injured hamstring and his status for

next week is not yet certain. The Chiefs beat the Raiders, 24-9.

Rick Mirer of the Seattle Seahawks had to leave the game against San Diego with a sprained ankle, although he was able to return, and Steve Young of San Francisco came back to engineer a game-winning drive after suffering a concussion against Minnesota.

Saints 37, Rams 6: Los Angeles, playing at home, kept it close for three quarters, but New Orleans scored 20 points in the fourth to improve to 5-0.

With the Rams, trailing by 10 but in possession of the ball at the Saints' 35, Ricky Jackson sacked Jim Everett to force a fumble and Wayne Martin recovered. The Saints scored on a 30-yard TD pass to Patrick Newman to extend the lead to 23-6; Tyrone Hughes then returned a punt 74 yards for a TD and Derrick Reed scored on a 35-yard run.

Seahawks 31, Chargers 14: Mirer had to leave the game in Seattle for the final 21 seconds of the opening half but replacement Dan McGwire threw his first NFL TD pass to Brian Blades with 10 seconds left for a 17-7 lead.

Blades had 10 catches for 132 yards, and Mirer was 25-of-40 for 382 yards.

49ers 38, Vikings 19: In San Francisco, Young, made woody by four sacks and three roughness penalties, said, "I seemed like every play it was another shot to the head."

With the 49ers ahead by only 24-19 with 11:34 left, Dexter Carter returned a punt 22 yards and Young led the Niners on a 56-yard, seven-play drive. Carter added a 72-yard punt return with 4:46 left to wrap up the victory against the Vikings.

Bills 17, Giants 14: Jim Kelly threw an eight-yard touchdown pass to Pete Metzelaars with 2:27 left to put Buffalo ahead, and Bruce Smith ensured victory by sacking Phil Simms on fourth down as visiting New York moved downfield in the last two minutes.

The Giants had four turnovers, twice as many as Buffalo.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
Toronto	95 67 266	94 68 256
New York	88 74 245	86 76 237
Baltimore	87 77 252	84 78 231
Detroit	85 77 252	82 80 236
Boston	84 84 244	79 91 238
Cleveland	76 86 249	69 93 226
Milwaukee	69 93 226	68 94 223

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Milwaukee 9-0 vs Boston 0-3	Colorado 0-0 vs Atlanta 0-0
Chicago 1-0 vs Cleveland 0-0	Atlanta 0-0 vs Miami 0-0
Seattle 1-0 vs Oakland 0-0	San Diego 0-0 vs Philadelphia 0-0
Los Angeles 1-0 vs Texas 0-0	St. Louis 0-0 vs Cincinnati 0-0
Minnesota 1-0 vs Kansas City 0-0	San Francisco 0-0 vs Pittsburgh 0-0
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Minnesota 1-0 vs Kansas City 0-0	San Diego 0-0 vs Philadelphia 0-0
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SPORTS

Season of Records Ends Baseball Era

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Contrary to the wishes of the San Francisco Giants, the 25th season of division play in the major leagues came to a close Sunday.

The new system would not necessarily preclude the type of race the Giants and the Atlanta Braves provided in the National League West. The loser of a two-team fight for a division championship would not necessarily be the wild-card winner, because it might lose out to a team from another division with a better record.

The Playoffs

(All times Eastern Daylight)
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Tuesday: Toronto (Guzman 14-3) at Chicago (McDowell 22-10), 8:12 P.M.
Wednesday: Toronto (Stewart 12-8) at Chicago (Fernandez 18-9), 3:07 P.M.
Friday: Chicago (Alvarez 15-8) at Toronto (Hengen 19-9), 8:12 P.M.
Saturday: Chicago (Bere 11-5) at Toronto (Stontjens 11-12), 8:12 P.M.
Sunday: Chicago at Toronto, 4:10 P.M., if necessary.
Tuesday: Toronto at Chicago, 8:12 P.M., if necessary.
Wednesday, Oct. 13: Toronto at Chicago, 8:12 P.M., if necessary.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Wednesday: Atlanta (Avery 18-6) at Philadelphia (Greene 16-4), 8:12 P.M.
Thursday: Atlanta (Maddux 20-10) at Philadelphia (Schilling 16-7), 8:12 P.M.
Saturday: Philadelphia (Mulholland 12-9) at Atlanta (Glavine 22-6), 3 P.M.
Sunday: Philadelphia (Jackson 12-11) at Atlanta (Smoltz 15-11), 8:29 P.M.
Monday: Philadelphia at Atlanta, 3:07 P.M., if necessary.
Wednesday, Oct. 13: Atlanta at Philadelphia, 3:07 P.M. or 8:12 P.M., if necessary.
Thursday, Oct. 14: Atlanta at Philadelphia, 8:12 P.M., if necessary.

orado Rockies and 3,064,847 for the Florida Marlins — were subtracted and still another 10 percent were deducted to account for the National League's new method of reporting attendance this season, the resulting total of 56,438,767 would fall just short of the record — the 1991 attendance of 56,813,794 — but it would eclipse last season's 55,872,271.

The Rockies drew more fans than any other team ever had; the Toronto Blue Jays broke their American League record, and five other clubs broke their attendance records. A record seven clubs reached the 3 million plateau.

What did all of these fans see? They saw all four division races last until the last week of the season, the Philadelphia Phillies become the third team in three years to go from last to first, the Braves and the Giants stage their scintillating chase, the New York Mets stage one of the great flops, the San Diego Padres slash the leaders of contender, and three teams — Oakland, Minnesota and Milwaukee — go from 90 victories to 90 losses when only five teams had ever before taken that plunge.

They also saw two teams boast a pair of 20-game winners, for the first time in 20 years: Andres Galarraga of Colorado qualify on the next-to-last day of the season for the National League batting championship he won; Dave Winfield get his 3,000th hit, and Nolan Ryan, George Brett and Jack Morris end their careers.

And they saw batters hit 4,030 home runs, an increase of 22.7 percent from last year's total of 3,303. But the last expansion season, 1977, produced 3,644 home runs compared with 2,235 the year before, a 63 percent rise.

National League expansion was a roaring success, and not just in attendance. Galarraga epitomized the different kind of play offered by the two new teams.

He missed enough games with injuries that his chance of reaching the 502 at-bats needed to qualify for the batting title was jeopardized. But he reached 502 on Saturday, and on Sunday he completed his championship season with a .370 average. No one with a first-year expansion team had won a batting title.

Barry Bonds, the \$43.7 million free agent who powered the Giants, finished No. 1 in home runs with 46 and runs batted in with 123, not to mention slugging percentage, on-base percentage, extra-base hits, total bases and intentional walks. His

.677 slugging average percentage was the highest in the NL since Stan Musial's .702 in 1948. Lenny Dykstra of Philadelphia, Bonds's chief challenger for the league's most valuable player award, led the NL in runs scored with 143, hits, walks and at-bats. Dykstra, who tied Brett Butler for the hit lead in 1990, is the first NL player to lead in both hits and walks since Rennie Ashburn in 1958, and he is only the fifth major leaguer to lead both categories, joining Billy Hamilton (1891), Rogers Hornsby (1924), Ashburn and Carl Yastrzemski (1963). His run total was the most in the NL since Philadelphia's Chuck Klein scored 152 in 1932.

John Olerud of Toronto fell far short of the 400 he was hitting two months ago, but his .363 average was high enough to win the AL batting title. Albert Belle of Cleveland edged Frank Thomas of the White Sox, 129 to 128, for the RBI crown. Thomas, the obvious choice for AL most valuable player, drove in two runs against the Indians on Sunday, but an arm injury he suffered Sept. 19 cost him the RBI title. Cecil Fielder of Detroit finished with 117 RBIs, failing to lead the majors for the first time in four years.

Juan Gonzalez of Texas hit the most home runs in the AL, 46, winning the title by returning from a back ailment and hitting two in the last four games.

Fred McGriff, traded from San Diego to Atlanta during the season, led 31 homers and topped 30 for the sixth straight year.

None of the champions, however, matched Mark Whiten of St. Louis, who had the best single game of any hitter, slugging four home runs and driving in 12 runs against Cincinnati on Sept. 7.

Chuck Carr of the Florida Marlins became the first expansion player to lead in stolen bases, but his 58 was the lowest total for an NL leader since Bobby Tolan had 57 in 1970.

Darryl Kile of Houston and Jim Abbott of the New York Yankees pitched two of the three best pitched games of the season in a five-day period spanning Whiten's performance. Chris Bosh of Seattle pitched the only other no-hitter, on April 22.

Jack McDowell of the Chicago White Sox was the AL's only 20-game winner, but the NL produced four: John Burkett and Bill Swift of the Giants and Tom Glavine (for the third successive season) and Greg Maddux of the Braves. McDowell is a clear favorite for the AL Cy Young award, but there is no easy choice for the NL award among that quartet.

The last time the AL had just one 20-game winner was 1984, and then it Baltimore's Mike Boddicker.

Randy Myers of the Chicago Cubs set an NL record with 53 saves. Lee Smith also had 50 saves; 47 for St. Louis and 3 for the New York Yankees.

The lowest earned run averages were recorded by Kevin Appier of Kansas City, 2.61, and Maddux, 2.36. Randy Johnson of Seattle led all pitchers in strikeouts with 308.

Jose Rijo of Cincinnati led in the National League with 227 and became the Reds' first player to lead the league since Ewell Blackwell in 1947.

But the career strikeout leader has whiffed his last out. Nolan Ryan, who had decided before the season that it would be his last, had to quit Sept. 22 because he tore a ligament in his elbow.

Jack Morris, who won more games than any other pitcher in the 1980s, suffered a similar injury and is finished before he had planned to be.

NL Pitching
TEAM PITCHING
Atlanta ERA 4.08 3.98 3.90 3.80 3.70 3.60 3.50 3.40 3.30 3.20 3.10 3.00 2.90 2.80 2.70 2.60 2.50 2.40 2.30 2.20 2.10 2.00 1.90 1.80 1.70 1.60 1.50 1.40 1.30 1.20 1.10 1.00 0.90 0.80 0.70 0.60 0.50 0.40 0.30 0.20 0.10 0.00

Table with columns for Team, W, L, ERA, G, GS, IP, H, R, ER, BB, SO, SV, WHIP, etc. for NL Pitching.

That Old Oct. 3 Luck Runs Out for the Giants



Robby Tompson consoled Salomoon Torres as his pitching stint and the Giants' season came to a close.

The 1993 Season's Batting and Pitching Averages in the National and American Leagues

Table with columns for League, Team, Player, AB, R, H, HR, RBI, BA, OBP, SLG, OPS, etc. for NL Batting.

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By Mike Terry
Washington Post Service

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NL ROUNDUP

Baltimore Orioles. The last time it happened in the National League was 1962, when the Giants had 103 victories and the Dodgers 102.

But after six months of maneuvering a shaky pitching staff, the Giants' manager, Dusty Baker, had no miracles left. Salomon Torres, in his eighth major league start, could not get out of the fourth inning. He gave up three runs on five hits and walked five.

The bullpen completed the collapse, getting ripped for four homers and nine runs, five scoring in the eighth.

Piazza hit had Dave Burba's first pitch in the fifth for his 34th homer, the most by a Dodger since the team moved to Los Angeles in 1958.

For Brett and Ryan, Farewell Time

The Assured Pros
George Brett went out with a hit. Nolan Ryan hit with more applause, and everyone left Arlington Stadium for good.

Baseball fans also said good-bye to Cleveland Stadium on Sunday. Both the Indians and the Rangers will move to new stadiums next spring. But two of baseball's greats will not be running across the new grass.

Brett and Ryan made their final appearances as players in the Kansas City Royals' 4-1 victory over the Texas Rangers.

ART BUCHWALD

NAFTA: Spelling It Out

WASHINGTON—The North American Free Trade Agreement being pushed by President Clinton has become one of the most important issues in the United States. If it is passed, NAFTA will change the way America does business with the world.



Buchwald

Both Canada and Mexico stand to benefit from it, but opponents maintain that the U.S. worker will suffer. Those who are in favor of the agreement and those who are against it are manning the barricades.

"If what you say is true, why would President Clinton and ex-presidents Bush, Carter and Ford be for it?" "Because they maintain that even though one American columnist might lose his job, in the long run the person from Mexico who writes it will be able to buy a dozen Harley Davidsons from the United States."

To make his point, McKinney showed me a column in Spanish which he said had been written in Cancun. He told me, "It's no worse than one written by you and the newspaper syndicate didn't have to pay the Mexican writer health benefits or pension money, or give him leave when his wife was going to have a baby."

In order to persuade me that he was right, Phil flew me to Tijuana to visit a syndicated columnist factory. It was located in a back alley, and when I opened the door, it turned out to be nothing more than a sweatshop for writers. At each table a man or a woman was bent over a 1940 Smith Corona typewriter turning out copies of stories by George Will, William Buckley and William Safire for one-tenth the price.

Schiller Theater Closes in Berlin

BERLIN—Actors got their last curtain call at Berlin's Schiller Theater as the stage closed down because the city could no longer afford to run it. The final production at the 86-year-old theater was a comedy by Coline Serreau.

The Berlin government has been supporting the Schiller with 64 million Deutsche marks (about \$34 million) in subsidies a year. The city also supports seven other big stages, saddled with rebuilding Berlin's rundown eastern sector, the government has been forced to cut back on spending. City officials decided to close the Schiller because it is the biggest and costliest theater in Berlin.

CBS vs. Art World: Philistines at the Gate?

By Carol Vogel New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The art world, which is more accustomed to complaining about being ignored by the media than being attacked by it, is still smarting from an unusually biting segment aired two weeks ago on the CBS news magazine "60 Minutes."

Entitled "Yes... but Is It Art?" the segment, which featured Morley Safer, questioned the very premises of abstract art. It began with Safer quoting P. T. Barnum's legendary statement about a sucker being born every minute. Safer went on to say that most contemporary art was "worthless junk" given value only by the "hype" of critics, auction houses and dealers committed to misleading the public.

When describing a painting from the 1950s by the American painter Cy Twombly that was being sold at Sotheby's last November, he said, "This one, a canvas of scribbles done with the wrong end of a paint brush, bears the imaginative title of 'Untitled.' It is by Cy Twombly and was sold for 2,145,000. And that's dollars, not Twomblys."

ery, said the "60 Minutes" report could have been filmed decades ago. "I remember when everyone was saying their child could paint like Picasso," he said. "The fact that '60 Minutes' found that now every kid can draw like Basquiat reflects a sad decline in our society. The argument is so old, it could have taken place in the 1950s or earlier."

Much earlier. In another scene, Safer seems astounded that the unreal sculptures of the artist Robert Gober could be considered art. He did not mention that Marcel Duchamp had signed a real urinal in 1913 and entered it into the Armory Show in New York, which brought the European avant-garde to America.

Officials at Christie's, the auction house that is Sotheby's archrival, confirmed that "60 Minutes" had also asked them if it could film their sales. Christie's refused the request. Besides using the auction houses to discuss what Safer described as "the same pitch that convinced the emperor to buy new clothes," he interviewed two critics, Hilton Kramer, the art critic for The New York Observer and editor of The New Criterion, and the London art critic Brian Sewell, to enhance his argument.



A Basquiat: Some children say they could do better.

But others didn't. "It's all about history repeating itself," said Lucy Mitchell-Innes, the director of contemporary art at Sotheby's. "Avant-garde art is by definition ahead of its time, and it has always been attacked, whether it be the Impressionists or artists working today."

The segment on "60 Minutes" included clips from Sotheby's contemporary art auctions in November. After having filmed what Sotheby's officials estimate was three hours of material, a clip showed Mitchell-Innes as the auctioneer in one sale, correcting an error in the catalogue. "Lot 242, the Gerhard Richter," Mitchell-Innes was filmed saying. "Please note that the measurements for this work are reversed. It's actually a horizontal painting. I'm sorry, it's actually a vertical painting, 78 by 59 inches."

When told of Gagosian's opinion, Safer responded, "I resent people saying the show was a cheap shot. If you want to look at a cheap shot, look at Koons's or Gober's art. By no definition is it art."

PEOPLE

A Really Big Blowout For Stallone and Fans

It was a dynamite party. Sylvester Stallone and Wesley Snipes watched as 1,600 sticks of dynamite, helped along by 36 drums of gasoline, burned two waterfront warehouses in Louisville, Kentucky, into huge fireballs. Also watching were 50 fans chosen in a nationwide contest. Then they all paraded around the rubble. "It was a rush, a pure rush," said Chris Morales, a university student who had the privilege of pushing the plunger. The buildings were torn down to make way for a waterfront plaza. Warner Bros. filmed the explosion to use in promotions for the new Stallone-Snipes movie, "Demolition Man."

Holly Brubaker, a fashion writer for The New Yorker, has been named style editor of The New York Times Magazine, effective next year. Brubaker, 39, succeeds Carrie Donovan, 65, who is retiring after having held the position since 1977.

"The Blue King" won the Grand Prix in the Tokyo International Film Festival despite the withdrawal of the Chinese delegation over its showing. The film, directed by Tian Zhuangzhuang, depicts the struggles of a young mother and her son during China's political upheavals of the 1950s and 1960s. The Chinese delegation contended that a Beijing studio that owns the copyright had not given permission for the film.

Madonna stomped out of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem when she found she did not have a floor to herself, and took her entourage to another hotel. She will perform in Tel Aviv on Tuesday.

The film director Spike Lee married the lawyer Tanya Lewis in a New York ceremony attended by film and sports stars.

Federico Fellini, recovering from a stroke in August, will return home this month and begin work next year on a new movie, his 21st feature film, the film's producer said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 9-13 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: Summerlike warmth will prevail from St. Louis to Boston late this week. The western boundary of the warm weather will be marked by heavy thunderstorms. Cold weather will plunge southward into the Rockies late this week. Snow will break out over Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Table with columns for Region, City, Today High/Low, Tomorrow High/Low, and Wind/Clouds. Includes cities like New York, Los Angeles, London, and Sydney.

Asia: Typhoon Ed will thrash Japan later this week. Typhoon Flo will westward, away from the west coast of Luzon. Much of China will have dry, unsettled weather late this week. Nights will be cool over northern China, Hong Kong will have sunshine late this week.

Table with columns for Region, City, Today High/Low, Tomorrow High/Low, and Wind/Clouds. Includes cities like Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

Africa: A slow moving storm from the Atlantic Ocean will bring wind and heavy rains to portions of northwest Europe late this week. In the Alps, heavy rains and wet snow may cause avalanches and mudslides. Mild weather will prevail across Russia with showers confined to the Black Sea.

Table with columns for Region, City, Today High/Low, Tomorrow High/Low, and Wind/Clouds. Includes cities like Cairo, Lagos, and Johannesburg.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1 Olympic judge, for one; 6 Use lots; 10 Flat sale; 14 Habitat; 16 Wasatch ski resort; 18 Declare; 17 Aweigh; 18 Mountain lake; 19 Startling half?; 20 Bowler's margin of comfort?; 22 Slow flow; 23 N.F.L. sudden-death situation; 24 Reconcile differences; 26 Halls; 29 Jimmy's successor; 32 Bobby short?; 33 Cut short; 35 Trull's first cousin; 38 Foul-sounding container?; 40 Like a jug of corn?; 42 A year and a day, e.g.; 43 Anthony Eden's peers; 48 Limit the wee hours; 46 Auditory; 47 Killer whale; 49 Religious; 51 British actress Estelle; 58 Andrew, to Charles; 59 "What's — for me?"; 57 Giving a boost; 63 Large green moths; 64 Precinct; 66 Dortmund donkey; 67 Connect; 68 Bury; 69 Office fixture; 70 English art patron; 1819-99; 71 Emulate the Meg!

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 4. Includes a crossword grid and the words: DARK GAPES OMAR ELAN AFORE MORE BAITOROUGE ERINA TESTATION MALEIO HOSIER THIRTEEN URALS LOEY LEO RACY SPOOR SLET LTR SPIRIT STEER SEAM JIVES TIERRE MAINT INDUSTRIS PRESET CORELERS SENT PROVIDENCE SATE BASES ROOT THRID APIART BRITS

New York Times

15x15 crossword grid with numbers 1-71.

- DOWN: 1 Fall a crop; 2 Adverse beginning; 3 Devotion; 44 Nearly full sign; 45 Shade of blue; 46 Spain and Portugal; 51 Enriched; 53 Not unoccupied; 54 Good marks from 1 Across; 56 Advance; 59-60 money; 61 Poetic contraction; 62 Officer-gentleman?; 64 Precinct; 66 Dortmund donkey; 67 Connect; 68 Bury; 69 Office fixture; 70 English art patron; 1819-99; 71 Emulate the Meg!

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



Sharing the day's events with loved ones here in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AT&T Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds.

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هكذا من الأصل